The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4218. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Official Dispatch from President Lincoln.

Heavy Fighting on Friday.

Our Troops Driven from the Dabney House to the Boydtown Plank Road.

THE LOST GROUND RECOVERED.

Sheridan Close to the Southside Road.

FIVE HUNDRED REBELS CAPTURED.

FOUR REBEL FLAGS CAPTURED.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following telegram in relation to the military operations now going on at the front, was received this morning. Nothing later has reached this department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Va., March 31, 1865—3 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

At 12:30 P. M. to-day Gen. GRANT telegraphed me as follows:

"There has been much hard fighting this morning. The enemy drove our left from near Dabney's House, back well toward the Boydtown plank-road. We are now about to take the offensive at that point, and I hope will more than recover the lost ground."

Later he telegraphed again as follows:

"Our troops after being driven back to the Boydtown plank-road, turned and drove the enemy in turn, and took the White Oak road, which we now have. This gives us the ground occupied by the enemy this morning. I will send you a rebel flag captured by our troops in driving the enemy back. There have been four flags captured to-day."

Judging by the two points from which Gen. GRANT telegraphs, I infer that he moved his headquarters about one mile since he sent the first of the two dispatches.

A. LINCOLN.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 1.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac to 10 o'clock Friday morning represent movements somewhat interfered with by the mud.

SHERIDAN had been heard from in close proximity to the Southside Railroad, having had one engagement with the enemy, in which he captured 500 prisoners. The latest reports placed him in the vicinity of Burkesville.

OUR SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

Details of the Movement—Operations of the Several Army Corps—The Fight on the Boydtown Road—The Rain Storm—Condition of the Roads.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1865.

This morning the army moved out from its intrenchments. Gen. GRANT came up from City Point accompanied by his staff. They proceeded as far as Humphrey's Station, the extreme left of the old position, in cars, and thence on horseback to a position on the Vaughan road, about three miles this side of Dinwiddie Court-house, where headquarters was established. Gen. MEADE fixed his headquarters in a field, near the Vaughan road, about half a mile nearer the old line than those of Gen. GRANT.

THE SECOND CORPS

met with little opposition on its way out, the enemy's skirmishers retired before it, firing very slowly. I heard of only three being wounded and one killed on our side. The killed was a Lieutenant of the Fifth Wisconsin. The enemy lost seven in killed and wounded, and four were captured till the hour I left the front.

THE FIFTH CORPS

likewise met with slight opposition. The enemy's skirmishers fell back before it, without any serious attempt to check its advance. I did not hear of any casualties in this corps while on the march out. It captured some eight or ten of the enemy's pickets; and two foragers belonging to Gen. SHERMAN's army, who had been captured by the rebels, succeeded in escaping and getting through its lines. This corps took the position assigned it about two P. M., and threw out a strong skirmish line, which connected with the left of the Second Corps skirmishers. At three o'clock the enemy opened upon the two corps at their junction, from a large fort on the Boydtown plank-road. They were, however, too far off to do any serious damage.

After advancing about half a mile beyond the Vaughan road in line of battle, the First Division of the corps, Gen. GRIFFIN's, formed into column and marched out the Quaker road to its junction with the Boydtown road. They reached this position about five o'clock in the afternoon, and found the enemy in pretty strong force. The latter retired slowly before them, abandoning their rifle-pits and outer line of works, and took position in the edge of a wood, where they were screened from view. Gen. CHAMBERLAIN's brigade had the advance, and moved forward to the wood. When within a few yards they found the rebels securely posted behind a tolerably strong breastwork. They held their fire until our forces were close upon them, and then opened with a murderous volley. The effect was to cause our line to waver and fall back a short distance, but it speedily rallied, and the Second Brigade, Gen. SICKELS', coming to its assistance, the rebel intrenchments were stormed and carried. This fight lasted about an hour and a half, and our loss was some three hundred and thirty, of which number about forty were killed and the rest wounded. The rebel loss was about two hundred and fifty in killed and wounded, and one hundred prisoners.

The enemy was finally driven from his works, and retired to another line beyond the Boydtown road, and our troops of the First Division followed up and took a position with the left, about two miles north of the road. The Second Division, Gen. AYRES', moved out and connected with the right of the First, and one brigade of the Third, Gen. CRAWFORD's, formed the link between its right and the left of Gen. MILES' division of the Second Corps. The line now formed an angle where the Fifth and Second Corps joined, the latter facing nearly northwest, and the former northeast. In this shape they advanced slowly, driving back the enemy's skirmishers, and rendering the angle more obtuse, until darkness intervened and prevented further movements. In the engagement above noticed, Gen. SICKELS was wounded in the thigh, and Gen. CHAMBERLAIN in the arm. Neither were seriously injured, although compelled to leave the field. A number of other officers of Gen. GRIFFIN's division of the Fifth Corps were injured, and three were killed, but I have been unable to ascertain their names as yet.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS.

One division of the Twenty-fourth Corps went into line to fill a gap between the left of the Twenty-fifth and right of the Second, and advanced its skirmish line at the same time that the line of the Second Corps was pushed forward. This corps did very little fighting. There was heavy cannonading on its front very late in the evening, but the casualties did not exceed ten or twelve. It captured six prisoners.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH CORPS.

Two divisions of this corps, composed wholly of colored troops, were placed in the front, between the left of the Sixth and right of the Twenty-fourth. The left of its picket-line was advanced slightly when the right of the Twenty-fourth was moved forward, but it did no fighting at any point on its front.

THE SIXTH CORPS

remained quietly in the works throughout the day, but at night sustained heavy picket-firing on portions of its front, and in one place an attempt was made by the enemy to drive in its picket-line. In this they were unsuccessful, and were themselves driven back.

THE NINTH CORPS.

On this front the day was quiet and the troops remained in their camps. At night the first division sustained a terrific bombardment, which was promptly replied to by our cannoniers. To a spectator who could view the scene from a point where the shells of both sides could be seen, the sight was truly grand. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that as many as fifty shells could be seen in the air at one time, coming and going like so many shuttle-cocks between well-handled battledores. Our loss was five killed and eighteen wounded. Among the killed was Major BROWN, of the Eighteenth New-Hampshire. He was struck by a piece of shell. The rebel skirmishers also attacked the Ninth Corps picket line in three different places, but were speedily repulsed with considerable loss to themselves.

THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

Great credit is due to Gen. TIDBALL and his subordinate officers for the efficient manner in which the artillery was handled. The pieces in the fort and in the field were handled alike with judgment and skill, and must have inflicted severe damage to the enemy. In the bombardment, at night, our forts threw shell with great rapidity, and, as far as we could see, with great efficiency. The fuses were so well timed that nearly every shell burst in air apparently just above the enemy's works or troops in line of battle.

At about midnight quiet was restored, except the customary picket-firing, and the heavy clouds poured down perfect torrents of rain.

THE RAIN-STORM.

THURSDAY, March 30.

The Rain, which commenced at midnight, continued till 4 P. M. to-day, and was so heavy that the roads soon became impassable for artillery and army wagons. This prevented an important movement, and the operations of the day were confined to skirmishing between the picket-lines in front of the Fifth and Second Corps. I have not been able to ascertain our loss as yet, but it will not exceed fifty in the aggregate. The enemy again opened upon the right of the Fifth and left of the Second Corps with artillery, but were not successful in damaging us seriously. The cannonading was only continued about half an hour. At this hour, midnight, the picket-firing along the entire line is furious, and shelling is going on at various points. We are within the reach of these missiles, but as we expect a busy day to-morrow, everybody around me, save the guards, are sound asleep, dreaming, no doubt, of friends and homes. How many will live through the morrow?

THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

FRIDAY, March 31, 1865.

I had fully expected this morning to be able to inform you of further and still more important movements, but the copious showers which fell during Wednesday night and since have rendered the roads so horrible as to make it exceedingly difficult to move artillery, and this, too, despite the exertions of the Engineer Corps. There is no body of men in the army who deserve more and get less credit than this same Engineer Corps. During all day yesterday, and all last night, they were out in the rain, working upon the roads. They built, in that time, several miles of "corduroy" road, and probably a dozen substantial bridges.

I quitted the extreme left at 7 last evening, and arrived at my quarters about 10. From that time till the present, 5 A. M., the picket firing on this front has been incessant, and several casualties have been reported. Since the affair of last Saturday the enemy appears to feel especially vindictive toward the Ninth Corps, and we have hardly for a moment been free from the sputtering of their guns and whirring of minie balls at any point on our line. While I write these disagreeable noises are unremitting, and their proximity is such that I frequently find myself dodging involuntarily at an unusually loud report.

HENRY H. YOUNG.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Particulars of Operations to Thursday Night—An Advance of Two Miles.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, March 30—P. M.

Notwithstanding a heavy rain storm which set in last night, and continued until late this afternoon, the army has, to-day, advanced about two miles, and the Fifth Corps has reached the Boydton plank road near its junction with the White Oaks.

This is the place where the Second Corps had an engagement with the enemy last Autumn, in which it suffered severely.

The ground gained to-day cost us but few men, the rebels making but very slight resistance.

At Hatcher's Run, which is only a short distance further on, the enemy have strong earthworks erected, defended with heavy guns, and here they will, no doubt, make a stand, to oppose our further advances.

From this point the new line extends east to the Armstrong Mill, the Second Corps holding the left of this position.

In the engagement of yesterday the number of prisoners taken was 125, with 8 commissioned officers. They belonged to BUSHROD JOHNSON's division, and were a part of the force that made the attack upon our lines last Saturday.

The rebels made a demonstration at several points on the old line last night, for the purpose evidently of ascertaining whether the works were held in force. They did not gain anything, however, excepting the information that the line was strong enough to defend itself.

This explains the firing heard at City Point on Wednesday night and early on Thursday morning.

Nothing has yet been received here as to the operations of the cavalry, but they will, it is not doubted, give a good account of themselves.

A battle is expected to-morrow for the possession of the Southside Railroad, and, judging from the confidence and high spirits of the men, there will be a good result.

W. D. McGREGOR.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers Arriving in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 1.

Three hundred and seventy-four wounded officers and men, the larger part of whom were in the engagement of last Saturday, were brought to Washington and placed in the hospital.

Other sick and wounded are also to be brought hither from City Point.

FROM CITY POINT.

Satisfactory Position of the Army—The Richmond Papers Foreshadow their Coming Fate—Rebel Deserters Still Pouring In—The President—A Correction—Late Gallant Act of the Fifth United States Cavalry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Friday, March 31, 1865.

Events transpiring at the front I leave to your correspondents there, who are better enabled to supply you with the details. I have only to say that the very furious cannonading which occurred again in front of the Ninth Corps, on Wednesday night, amounted to nothing at last. Our lines are quite as strong as we want them to be, and all LEE's efforts to break them are unavailing. Indeed, everything connected with the position and doings of our army is, up to this moment entirely satisfactory at headquarters, and that is all that need be known at present.

The President has prolonged his visit. Hon. WM. WHITING, late Solicitor of the War Department, arrived here yesterday, and returns this morning to the North. He, immediately on his arrival, had an interview with the President, on board the beautiful boat the *River Queen*, but the result of their conference has not transpired.

The Richmond papers of yesterday contain no news of importance, but are interesting as showing how thoroughly the people are preparing to meet their doom. One editorial in the *Sentinel*, probably from the pen of JEFF. DAVIS himself, is very remarkable. In spite of all that he has hitherto proclaimed about the insignificance of the capture of Richmond, as touching the ultimate fate of the Confederacy, you will see that his special organ now openly admits that the pending campaign is to be "*the life and death struggle, the crisis and the solution of the war.*"

Rebel deserters continue to pour in. I saw a batch of thirty drawn up in front of the Ordnance Department yesterday morning, each man with a musket on his shoulder, and this was the second batch that had arrived that morning. As each man walks into the office, signs his name, (or rather makes his mark, for a majority cannot write,) and receives the pay for his arms from Lieut. DUTTON, a contented smile is visible on the countenance of the recipient, clearly denoting that that kind of fun is far more agreeable than fighting in LEE's trenches, on poor rations and in a poorer cause.

By the way, I hope your well-informed correspondent, Mr. E. A. PAUL, whose letter I have heard universally praised as by far the best and most correct yet published, respecting SHERMAN's last brilliant movements, will pardon two little alterations which I was especially requested to make, by some officers of the Fifth United States Cavalry. The narrative says: "The Fifth United States Cavalry, Gen. Davis' escort, Capt. ACHILLES, charged," &c. DAVIS is a mis-print; it should be Gen. DEVIN; and there seems to be no such person as Capt. ACHILLES. It was Capt. E. H. LEIB who commanded and led the charge.

Although the Fifth United States Cavalry has been well spoken of, both officially and in the press, for the gallant action in capturing the bridge over the South Anna, I don't think I have yet seen any full account of that particular transaction.

This is a faithful sketch of the whole occurrence, as obtained personally from several of those who took an active part in it. Capt. LEIB was sent by Gen. DEVIN to destroy this bridge, which was about 500 feet long, 12 feet wide, and not less than 150 feet high, with the enemy's battery at the end, protecting it. When they got to the bridge, the advanced guard of 25 men, under Lieut. HASTINGS, crossed it with Capt. LEIB, leaving about 100 men under Lieuts. IRVING and DENEY to cover the crossing. As the 25 men dashed gallantly across the bridge, the enemy—doubtless fearing they were coming in larger force—ran from their guns, which were soon in the hands of our men. Finding all three guns,—20-pound parrots,—in good condition, with 500 rounds of ammunition, Capt. LEIB immediately turned them upon the enemy, who were seen advancing in force to retake the bridge, and scattered them in every direction. The work of capturing these guns and turning them on the foe was accomplished in little over five minutes. After firing 28 rounds, the guns were spiked, had their trunnions knocked off, and were then rolled down the bank. The bridge was afterwards utterly destroyed; the men having to carry the rails away on their backs, nearly half a mile, where they were piled up and burnt.

J. R. HAMILTON.

The Late Storm in Missouri—Great Damage Done.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 1.

The effects of the late storm in this State have been very severe.

Nearly one thousand feet of the bridging of the Iron Mountain Railroad have been carried away and immense land slides cover the tracks in several places, involving a loss of over $100,000. It will take a month to repair the road.

This county has also suffered severely by the carrying away of county bridges, and slides and inundations at various points.

All the tributaries of the Missouri River are at flood height, and immense damage has probably been done to property along its banks.

The rivers north and west of here are very high and rising rapidly, and a great flood is anticipated.

From San Francisco—Chinese Laborers—Receipts of Bullion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 25.

Sandwich Island dates to February 25th, report that the Government is negotiating for the importation of Chinese laborers.

Greenbacks have receded to sixty-one.

Bullion receipts at the Mint continue heavy. Ten thousand ounces of gold were received here to-day.

A fire at Oakland this morning destroyed a block of buildings worth fifty thousand dollars, very little of which is covered by insurance.

Marine Disasters.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 1.

The schooner *Armada*, from St. John, N. B. for Boston, with spars, went ashore on Broad Coal Ledge yesterday, but came off full of water to-day, and was towed to this city.

Schooner *Electric Light*, from this port for Philadelphia, was abandoned at sea 31st off Cape Cod, with loss of foremast, and other damage. Crew saved.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 1.

There is an unknown schooner sunk off Minot's Ledge Light.

Seizure of Liquors.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 1.

A large amount of liquor stored in East Boston was seized by the Internal Revenue officers for not having the tax stamp and inspector's mark upon it. The liquor is alleged to belong to WM. E. FRENCH, distiller, whose establishment was also taken possession of by the officers. The amount of the tax would be fifty thousand dollars.

Mexican News—Fight with Guerrillas.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 1—10 P. M.

Mexican advices mention that a severe fight occurred with guerrillas, near Vera Cruz, in which twenty-six of the Imperialist troops were killed, and also the Marshal Commandant at Vera Cruz.

A number of laborers from Pennsylvania, to work on the railroad, had arrived at Vera Cruz.

THE SOUTH.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE NEW CAMPAIGN.

Grant's Combinations—The Crisis of the War at Hand.

Lee in Pressing Want of Men and Supplies.

Remarkable Admissions—Negro Enlistments Too Long Deferred.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have received Richmond papers of March 30, from which we make the following highly interesting extracts:

THE LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

THE COMBINATIONS AGAINST LEE—THE SOLUTION OF THE WAR.

From the Sentinel of March 30.

That portion of Virginia which lies south of the James River is the destined theatre of the opening campaign. GRANT has completed his combinations, and, from all quarters he is moving his concurring columns. SHERIDAN, after committing what passing destruction he might, has crossed to the Southside to strengthen GRANT's cavalry arm. SHERMAN, defeated of his enterprise upon Raleigh, it is supposed, will now attempt to move from Goldsboro (77 miles) to Weldon, at which latter point he would be within 64 miles of Petersburgh. THOMAS, having collected a considerable force in East Tennessee, threatens Charlotte and Salisbury with a cavalry expedition, while his main column is to move upon Lynchburgh, and thence upon Richmond from the west.

This combination is very ambitious. Its object is at once to seize upon Gen. LEE's lines of supply, and to overwhelm him by the concentration of force. Not only is Richmond to fall, as a fruit of the campaign, but in his dreams Gen. GRANT sees Gen. LEE unable to meet him in battle, unable to retreat, unable to subsist, and with nothing to do but surrender. The fatal circle is to be drawn around him at last. The anaconda fold of which we have heard so much, and which was to have crushed us a dozen times before, is of a verity to crush us now.

A LIFE-AND-DEATH STRUGGLE.

Without doubt this combination is very formidable, and installs a tremendous campaign. It is to be *the life and-death struggle, the crisis and the solution of the war.* GRANT is about to make an effort full of peril to us but full of peril also to himself. He will give us a death wound, or we will give him his. To deal us a blow which he hopes to make fatal, he must expose himself to blows which we may make fatal to him.

Whatever its fortunes, the coming campaign is likely to be more brilliant in its generalship and fertile of results than any which has preceded it. The area of the strife will be greatly contracted. Within its narrow bounds the military chiefs and leaders who, on both sides, have gained most renown, will manœuvre for advantage and wrestle for victory. LEE, supported by JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD, will conduct the tremendous game on our side, while GRANT, with SHERMAN and THOMAS, will manage it for our enemies. A square of 125 miles, running south and running west from Petersburgh, will probably furnish the battle grounds.

THE QUESTIONING OF DESPAIR.

Such is the campaign which we are about to enter, and such is the stake which it involves. Standing upon its threshold as we now do, it is impossible to contemplate it *without deep solicitude and emotion.* The great question is, *Will our people do their duty?* for, under God, *that* is the condition of our success! In this most serious hour, when our liberties, our homes and our honor are in immediate issue—when the voices of our fathers come to us in the winds, conjuring us to put no stain upon the names and the fame we inherit, and when the prophetic fancy anticipates the applause of the generations that are to follow us if we shall play our part like heroes, and their bitter curses if we shall entail upon them a heritage of slavery and ignominy—in this present solemn hour, the solution of our destiny is to be found, we repeat, in the answer to the question, *Will our people*, soldiers and citizens, *do their duty?*

After paying a high tribute to the army, and speaking of the recent high encomiums of Gens. LEE and JOHNSTON upon their valor, the *Sentinel* thus concludes:

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

So much for our soldiers. How stands the case with the people at large? Obviously *there is extreme need for every exertion which we can possibly put forth!* We are referring more particularly to the people of North Carolina and of Virginia, for upon them the war now throws nearly its entire weight, and it is they who have, at present, to endure its pressure and its shock. The States beyond, we trust, will do their duty to us in this crisis. We trust that they will be zealous and prompt in sustaining the common cause with all their men, money, and means. But to strengthen Gen. LEE against the dark columns which at this moment advance against him, from every point of the horizon, and to supply him with provisions during the interruption of the usual communications, the people of Virginia and North Carolina must look to themselves!

LEE MUST HAVE MEN.

Gen. LEE needs *men* and needs *provisions.* He needs every man and every ration which we can give him. If we furnish him with men merely fit to hold the trenches, it will liberate that number of veterans for manoeuvering in the field. *It was a great mistake that we did not sooner decide to enlist negroes*, and give him these to assist in holding the trenches. We must now give him the militia, the reserves, and the local troops, to the last man. The old men and the boys placed behind breastworks can supply the place of as many veterans. It is with troops not to be trusted in the field that GRANT holds his lines. LEE has to confront these with his choice troops. There is not a man in Richmond able to handle a gun who ought not cheerfully to assist in the present campaign on which the fate of Richmond is staked. We must *all* bear a part if we would save the campaign and save our city. We must all lend our efforts, also, to the encouragement of the enlistment of colored troops. We must yield our slaves and encourage them to volunteer, and to do so *speedily.*

LEE'S ARMY SHORT OF PROVISIONS.

We must, at whatever sacrifice, supply Gen. LEE's army with provisions. It is superfluous to say that this is absolutely necessary. Our brave men need sufficient and wholesome food to maintain their strength and spirits under the toils of the vigil and the march. A *store* of provisions—some *accumulation* of supplies—is indispensable to military manoeuvres. The army must not be exposed to bad results from *accident.* It must not be withheld from the opportunity of striking a decisive blow, by the necessity of watching its communications without a moment's intermission. As LEE cannot now obtain provisions except from Virginia and North Carolina, we must display the utmost generosity and self-sacrifice. This is no time to calculate. This is no time to dole or to measure out our contributions. *Lee's army must be fed, or we shall be overtaken with speedy disaster and inevitable ruin!*

LAST APPEAL.

To the cause which we have urged we have every incentive of hope and of fear, of duty and of interest. We have everything to gain by it, we have everything to lose by the contrary. If Gen. LEE succeed, our country is safe, our city is safe, our farms are safe, and we are safe. If he fails, the provisions, the negroes, the money, the horses, which we withhold from him will be seized by the enemy. Our very houses will be plundered by the Yankee thieves, and even our persons robbed of watches and trinkets. Shall we give a liberal part of our means to save our country, or retain them all as spoils for our enemies? This is the practical question we are to solve.

* * * * * *

Let us all stand together, and stand to our work with inflexible purpose, and with uncalculating, unsparing devotion. Soldiers and citizens! let us fight, labor, give, with all our courage, strength and means. This is our duty—results are with a just God!

A LESS GLOOMY VIEW.

GRANT'S COMBINATIONS RIDICULED.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 30.

Amongst other intelligence conveyed to the Yankee papers by their Washington correspondents, we find this:

"Agents of the Sanitary Commission at the front have, for the past few days, been making requisitions for stimulants, &c., on their principal officer here. It is said, on the authority of a distinguished Senator in Washington, that Gen. GRANT predicts the evacuation of Richmond within ten days."

When there is a great demand for stimulants for the Army of the Potomac, we may always know that it is expected to fight soon. That army has consumed more whisky than ammunition since May last; and, indeed, our men can always snuff an approaching assault, if the men happen to be to windward, by the odor of old rye tainting the breeze. They are not for the future to rely upon this indication with implicit confidence; because it is said that one main element of GRANT's confidence this time is, that he is always to wait until the wind shifts; that as deer-stalkers keep to leeward of their game, so GRANT expects to stalk the Army of Northern Virginia.

In the meantime THOMAS and STONEMAN may have adventures before they join hands with SHERIDAN; and as to SHERMAN, he has "taken to digging." It seems to be his fundamental maxim that he is not to fight; and we have seen that the moment he is attacked he begins intrenching. At that game his progress northward, in the face of so wary and indefatigable an opponent as JOHNSTON, is likely to be slow; it will scarcely be sufficiently advanced within those "ten days" which GRANT allowed Richmond to surrender. Such, however, is the combination which we have now to face and to baffle, and to do it within a month. If it break down anywhere, as there is very good hope, then the peril for this year will be over; and it will be for LINCOLN and SEWARD to consider a new plan for approaching Richmond, and also to invent a new, great General to carry it into effect. For both GRANT and SHERMAN must then be shelved: their ideas of conducting a siege will be pronounced not wide and grand enough for the Yankee nation. Their combinations were not extensive enough—their several approaches did not converge from sufficiently distant points. Next year the siege of Richmond must be commenced by opening trenches at Key West in Florida, and Corpus Christi in Texas, and digging through the continent so as to meet and coöperate with another advance commencing from the upper waters of the Arkansas River.

But it begins to be too apparent that there will be one thing wanting to the success of that majestic campaign next year—namely, the armies. We find that all the efforts of capitalists in New-York to bribe volunteers into the army and avoid the draft, have entirely failed. The draft itself is most abhorrent to the people; and has also been found heretofore very inefficient as a means of filling up the armies. The military insanity of the Yankee nation has abated; and although "the war" is still very popular, nobody wants to fight. No wonder they are in a hurry to wind up this tiresome business of taking Richmond, and are counting the days more narrowly and anxiously than ever they did before. They know well that they must take Richmond and "crush the rebellion" with the armies they have now on foot, or they will never do it at all in this world.

WAR NEWS.

UNEASINESS ABOUT SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY.

From the Richmond Whig, March 30.

The Petersburgh *Express* of yesterday remarks:

"Quiet has once more been restored on our lines. Scarcely a gun was fired yesterday. From the Appomattox to Hatcher's Run the old condition of affairs is resumed.

SHERIDAN's cavalry have arrived within GRANT's lines, and the impression is that he will soon be heard from. Large bodies of cavalry were seen yesterday morning moving toward our right. The fact is well known that a large body of cavalry moved down the plank-road two or three days since. It is highly probable that SHERIDAN, inflated by his recent successes, may attempt something similar on this side of the lines. We predict for him an inglorious defeat."

THE UNION FLEET IN THE JAMES.

From the Richmond Whig, March 30.

Reliable intelligence from City Point represents the presence of *fifteen* monitors and *forty* iron-clad vessels in the James River, besides an innumerable fleet of smaller and less formidable boats. Since the attempt of the Confederates to pass the Yankee obstructions the enemy has doubled his vigilance and largely increased his naval force. Commodore PORTER is in command of the James River Fleet, and his flagship occupies a prominent position among the vessels.

City Point is now a populous place, and a continuous wharf extends from a long distance down the James to a point half a mile up the Appomattox.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Whig, March 30.

From the Lynchburgh *Republican* of Tuesday we learn that the advance of THOMAS' army is said to have been at Carter's, twenty miles of Bristol, Sunday evening, but last night it was reported, with what truth we know not, that he was falling back toward Greenville. Gen. ECHOLS' keen and vigilant eye is upon every movement of the enemy, and we feel confident he will not be suffered to walk over the Southwest unopposed.

The *Republican* states that telegraphic communication was opened with Bristol yesterday evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD PROPHECY.

From the Richmond Whig, March 30.

By request, we publish the following extracts from the "*Prophesies et Vaticenations*," of Nostradamus, vol. 2d, edition of 1609:

About that time (1861) a great quarrel and contest will arise in a country beyond the seas—America. Many poor devils will be hung and many poor devils will be killed by a punishment other than a cord. Upon my faith you may believe me. The war will not cease for four years, at which none should be surprised, for there will be no want of hatred and obstinacy in it. At the end of that time, prostrate and almost ruined, the people will reëmbrace each other in great joy and love.

Nostradamus could not have referred to the war in which we are engaged. It is utterly impossible for the people of the South to embrace the Yankee, or even recognize them as fellow creatures. An ocean of blood separates the two sections now and forever.

UNPROFITABLE NEGRO RECRUIT.

From the Richmond Whig, March 30.

The free negro JOHN SCOTT, who was received as a member of Maj. TURNER's battalion a few days ago, became suddenly tired of going through the manual, and took his departure on Sunday last for parts unknown, carrying with him about twenty-five pairs of soldiers' drawers, shirts, &c., belonging to some of the boys. We would guard Maj. TURNER against such patriotic men as negro boatmen, all of whom are sharp fellows and can't be trusted.

GEN. H. A. WISE ON GEN. LEE.

Gen. HENRY A. WISE, having been accused of being opposed to Gen. LEE, writes a long letter to the Richmond *Enquirer* to disprove the charge; but he does not approve of the proposal to give that General the powers of a dictator. He says:

"The report that I am opposed in any sense or shape whatever to Gen. LEE is just simply a slander. He has the confidence of no man more firmly fixed than mine, both as man and Commander-in-chief of our armies in the field. He has no friend who more earnestly and honestly admires him than I do, and I prefer him to any man on earth for his present place and position in our army. He has always intended, I believe, to be just, and has certainly been kind to me, and I claim to be more sincerely and earnestly his friend *than many who fawn upon his favor, or any who would crave or desire to make him Dictator.* I believe he makes WASHINGTON his model of the man and commander, and that he could no more be corrupted by the tender of a Dictatorship than the Father of his Country himself; *but if he or any other man can be and is, at this day, or any other day, in my day, I have for him, or any other man, the dagger of a Brutus.*

DISASTER TO COLORED UNIONISTS.

From the Richmond Inquirer, March 29.

On the 26th inst., a number of negroes built a raft on Brier Creek, about one hundred miles below this city, floated off, and attempted to navigate the river to reach the Yankees at Savannah. The wind blew the raft to pieces. Not one of the party has been heard from since. All were drowned.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

From the Sentinel, March 30.

Gold is selling in Augusta at $50, and silver at $40.

The Attack on Mobile.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 1.

A dispatch from Fish River Point, near Alabama City, dated the 20th of March, says:

"The Federal fleet went up Mobile Bay to-day, and shelled Newport, Bella Rosa and Howard Landing, doing considerable damage. No response was made by the rebels. The army from Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan arrived here yesterday and are now ready to move.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Location of the Corps Around Goldsboro—The Army to be Reinforced—Important Order.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GOLDSBORO, N C., Friday, March 24, 1865.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived with the leading corps of his army, the Fourteenth, yesterday noon. Gen. SCHOFIELD, who arrived with the Twenty-third Corps on Tuesday last, had just prepared a column to march in the direction of the enemy's rear to create a diversion, when Gen. SHERMAN's courier arrived with the information that JOHNSTON had retreated across the Neuse River on the morning of the 22d.

All the corps of the army are moving into position around Goldsboro. The arrangement for the present is substantially as follows: The left wing forms a line northwest of the town, on the left of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad; the right wing takes position on the right of the railroad, northeast of the town; the forces under Gen. SCHOFIELD, comprising Gen. TERRY's troops, (PAINE's division, (colored,) of the Twenty-fifth Corps, and AMES' division, of the (Twenty-fourth Corps,) the whole to constitute the centre of SHERMAN's army, are distributed right and left of the railroad south, leading to the river.

Arrangements are already perfected by which supplies are to be rapidly forwarded from Newbern and Wilmington to the grand army thus concentrated in and around Goldsboro.

It is calculated that Gen. SHERMAN in less than a month will have an army under his control of not less than 120,000 men with which to inaugurate future operations. At present the army rests from its labors, and may be seen by his order.

In the fighting of the 19th, 20th and 21st inst., the combined loss of the army does not exceed 2,500 men. Of this number the left wing lost about 2,000.

On the 21st JOHNSTON was attacked on his flank by a division from Gen. HOWARD's column, which forced its way to a point within a hundred yards of his (JOHNSTON's) headquarters. During the ensuing night the enemy retreated, leaving many of his wounded and all his dead. A continued cannonading was kept up to conceal the movement. The hospitals are all located at Goldsboro; the sick and wounded are doing well.

HUGUENOT.

Important Order by Gen. Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION MISSISSIPPI.
IN THE FIELD, GOLDSBORO, N. C., March 24, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS No. 36.—I. Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding the Department of North Carolina, will, out of the troops of his command, organize a force equivalent to two corps, or five divisions, and proceed to equip them in the most complete manner for field service. This force, while operating with the other armies in the field, will be styled the "Centre." For the present, Gen. SCHOFIELD will post his command to hold Goldsboro, and cover the railroad back to Wilmington and Morehead City. He will also aid the Railroad Department with details, to enable it to finish in the shortest possible time the two roads, and equip them for service.

II. Col. W. W. WRIGHT, of the Railroad Department, will use extraordinary means, night and day, to complete the two railroads from Goldsboro back to Morehead City and Wilmington, and to equip them to the capacity of 300 tons per day of freight.

He may pay any price for labor, call for details of soldiers, and draw rolling stock from Savannah, Charleston, or any point within this command, and all commanding officers and Quartermasters will give preference to the shipment of such stock over any other work whatever, not involving life. The work of these railroads is limited and restricted to the transportation in the order following: "Army stores"—1. Ammunition; 2. Food for men; 3. Clothing for men; 4. Grain for animals; 5. Camp and garrison equipage; 6. Hay and long forage. Until there is an accumulation of supplies at Goldsboro, enough to fill the wagons of the army, no officer, soldier or citizen, or any private stores whatever, will be carried on the up trip, unless it be mail matter, and officers or couriers bearing orders for army headquarters, or these to exceed one car-load per day. All else must march or use horses and wagons, from the salt water to Goldsboro, until the army is thoroughly clothed and equipped. Return cars may load according to the discretion of the Quartermaster in charge, provided there be no delay. To facilitate the completion of these roads, Col. POE will cause the First Michigan Engineers to work back toward Newbern. Gen. HOWARD will cause to be built the railroad over Neuse, near Goldsboro; Gen. SLOCUM, the wagon-road bridge on the Mount Olive Road, and Gen. SCHOFIELD the railroad bridge over Northeast Branch, near Wilmington, leaving Col. WRIGHT with his working parties to look after the laying or ballasting the track, and getting the cars in motion.

III. The Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of the army in the field, Gens. EUSTON and BECKWITH, will repair at once to Goldsboro, and there control the movement of supplies according to the necessities of the army and orders issued at these headquarters. All estimates and requisitions will be addressed accordingly.

IV. The right wing of the army will group to the front and right of Goldsboro, looking north; the left wing, in front and left of Goldsboro; the centre in Goldsboro, with detachments to cover the railroads to the rear. The cavalry will be posted at or near Mt. Olive Station. All will send foraging parties into the country, being careful to have them strong enough and well guarded.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A Season of Quiet—Sherman's Army Having a Resting Spell—Headquarters to be Removed from Savannah to Newbern—Loyalty in North Carolina—Rebel Prisoners going North.

NEWBERN, Tuesday, March 28.

The armies in North Carolina are taking a brief repose. SHERMAN's forces were marching in need of shoes, clothing and other necessaries prior to striking the finishing blow to the rebel Confederacy.

All is quiet at the front. The enemy show no signs of life. Where they are and what they are about, appears to be a matter of indifference just now.

Gen. SHERMAN's headquarters are to be removed from Savannah to Newbern, Gen. HOWARD's, from Beaufort, S. C., are also to be removed to this point.

Five hundred and fourteen bags of mail arrived here Sunday and Monday for Gen. SHERMAN's army.

The congratulations of the loyal citizens of this section of North Carolina over the appointment of Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, of Indiana, and Senator HARLAN, of Iowa, to positions in the Cabinet, which were recently forwarded to Washington, conclude by saying: "These selections by our esteemed President, which are so satisfactory to us, represent the purity, skill and nobleness of our sister States of the great West."

Another batch of 500 rebel prisoners arrived here from Goldsboro on Sunday. They left yesterday for the North. More than half of them desire to take the oath of allegiance.

A general payment of all the troops in this department has been ordered to be made up to Dec. 31.

The St. David's Outward-bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 1.

The steamship *St. David's* sailed at 8:30 o'clock this evening, for Liverpool.

The Penobscot River.

BANGOR, Me., Saturday, April 1.

The ice left the Penobscot River last night, and navigation is now open to this city.

THE DRAFT.

Fifth District.

Yesterday morning Lieut. WARD proceeded to the completion of the quota of the Seventh Ward, 310 names of which remained undrawn when the order of March 18 was promulgated suspending the draft.

SEVENTH WARD.

Alexander M. 26 Market
Arp C. 135 Monroe
Aelhorn C. 410 Water
Alexander W. 30 Hamilton
Brown L. 82 East B'dy
Burley P. Monroe
Barby E. 119 Catharine
Besser A. 641 Water
Brown D. 446 Cherry
Becker F. 254 Cherry
Berinth R. 166 Water
Balcil A. 650 Water
Blair J. 128 Monroe
Baldwin W A. 227 Madison
Bowels E. 65 Henry
Cunningham J. 694 Water
Chergar H. 79 Montgomery
Carland J. 79 Catharine
Cass A. 149 Madison
Chuck H. 201 Henry
Connolly J. 67 Catharine
Charleton J. 38 Hamilton
Chamberlain B. 22 Scammel
Carey P. 183 E Broadway
Coleman D. 402 Cherry
Catlin R. 614 Water
Callihahn M. 406 Cherry
Chale A C. 7 Canal
Coleman M. 73 Montgomery
Clark J. 190 Grand
Conlon C. 3 Canal
Cherkar H. 608 Water
Canton A. 57 Rutgers
Callahan M. 263 Monroe
Coffin A. 53 Monroe
Cusick M. 95 Madison
Cordon M. 45 Jackson
Elliott R H. 195 E Broadway
Eastly G W. 133 Cherry
Ficken C. 83 Water
Ferguson F. 628 Water
Fitzsimmons J. 172 Madison
Fordham C S. 387 Cherry
Frost —, 111 Henry
Fitzgerald Jas. 31 Market
Gilley J. 185 E Broadway
Gawrager J W. 13 Montg'y
Gordon P. 148 Cherry
Greenwood G. 33 Pike
Gill J. 332 Cherry
Goodwin F. 84 Monroe
Glocking H. 79 Henry
Gunnan D. 193 Cherry
Huggins J. 235 Division
Higgins H. 124 Madison
Higgins J. 10 Hamilton
Harrison A J. 131 Madison
Hitchting C. 683 Water
Harris A. 91 Henry
Hays P. 8 Monroe
Hagerty G. 99 E Broadway
Hagan W. 670 Water
Hoit J. 160 Cherry
Heister M. 18 Jackson
Hoffman J. 667 Water
Hutchinson J. 17 Madison
Hoffman H. 677 Water
Jordan C. 21 Henry
Jones H. 42 Market
Jansen J. 140 Cherry
Jaabran J. 504 Water
Johnson J. 4 Hamilton
Kellogg M. 155 Division
Klix A. 14 Market
Keyes P. 40 Market
Krause F. 16 Jackson
Kelly P. 77 Henry
Linn A. 220 Henry
Leveridge B. East B'way
Loins J. 224 Clinton
Lackey H. 64 Pike
Lord I. 208 Henry
Lancey J. 92 Henry
Louis E J. 19 Catharine
McFagan T. 8 Hamilton
Moseman W. 205 Henry
Miller G. 131 Cherry
Martin J. 259 E Broadway
Mahen J. 94 Henry
Mulhahn W. 59 Water
Maynard E. 204 Cherry
McDermitt J. 294 Madison
Murphy M. 41 Rutgers
McCay J. 56 Jackson
Murry W. 83 Henry
Marney J. 396 Water
Maher S. 82 Madison
Murphy P. 197 Madison
Mulhasser F. 195 Division
Murphy D. Market, corner Water
Mayer I. 31 Hamilton
Muller J. 34 Jackson
Montague H. 240 Cherry
Maker P. 184 Madison
McCoy J. 17 Gouveneur
Martin M. 251 Monroe
McAleer J. 367 Madison
Mulialy P J. Engine-house No. 2
Nelson W. 32 Hamilton
Needle M. 62 E Broadway
Nolan P. 653 Water
O'Brien D. 360 Cherry
O'Kane H. 657 Water
O'Brien T. 654 Water
Oats T. 67 Cherry
Phillips S. 15 Division
Prankard G. 290 E B'way
Poark M. 139 Cherry
Pettinger G H. 237 Henry
Pierce E. 269 Henry
Phillitgen J M. 137 E B'way
Ryer F. 235 E Broadway
Rogan J. 206 Madison
Rymus H. 77 Henry
Roche W. 9 Monroe
Rodgers M. 307 Monroe
Rosenberg H C. 40 Market
Rayvort S. 159 Monroe
Rynbard C. 639 Water
Roche J. 156 Cherry
Ringel H. 583 Grand
Ryan J. 653 Water
Ryan J. 10 Monroe
Rigger C. 592 Water
Redpath J. 45 Monroe
Stech C J. 270 E Broadway
Sperber G. 21 Jackson
Smith W H. 29 Gouveneur
Tyner J. 116 Madison, rear
Toriney W. 212 Madison
Thompson J H. 104 Cherry
Thorp J D. 78 E Broadway
Toesner T. 698 Water
Taylor H S. 123 E B'way
Ulmyer C. 37 Jackson
Vanaust —, 179 E B'way
Wilkes T. 62 E Broadway
Wallack T. 74 Montgomery
Walding J. 99 E Broadway
Woeder H. 589 Grand
Werbe G. 107 E Broadway
Waters J. 157 Madison
Williamson J. 326 Madison
Williams T. 40 Rutgers
Whalen J. 259 Henry
Witsgusky S. 187½ Division
Wunberg A. 33 E Broadway
Winson E W. 177½ Division

Abbott I. 71 Division
Aronbach L. 7 Division
Anderson W M. 271 East Broadway
Binns J. 45 Henry
Breen P. 74 Madison
Brown Wm. 112 Monroe
Berekers A. 170 Madison
Bethel R. 4 Jefferson
Baker G. 96 East Broadway
Brown P. 241 Monroe
Bradley F. 428 Cherry
Bright J M. 57 Monroe
Buntz C. 45 Monroe
Brenning C. 76 Monroe
Docher C. 120 Monroe
Duley M. 67 Monroe
Donovan M. 56 Gouverneur
Davids W. 49 Rutgers
Delay D. 408 Water
Dowen B. 98 Monroe
Dimon J. 252 Monroe
Dogherty J. 410 Cherry
Deutch J. 219 Division
Downing D. 23 Monroe
Danie A. 194 Madison
Donnelly T. 63 Montgomery
Denhoff A W. 2 Market
Deboben P. 235 Division
Doran L. 150 Cherry
Dogherty B. 149 Cherry
Dahount M. 146 E B'way.
Drach W. 632 Water
Donham H. 208 Monroe
Dexter Wm. 129 E Broadway
Daily P. 387 Cherry
Epting R. 274 Monroe
Evans R. 412 Madison
Fields A. 154 Madison
Foster J. 151 Monroe
Floyd G. 69 Madison
Fitzpatrick J. 397 Madison
Ferris A. 66 Market
Ford M. 36 East Broadway
Gough H. 38 Henry
Gymoth Wm B. 23 and 25 Catharine
Green D A. 307 E Broadway
Gorwin M. 4 Birmingham
Goldwen S. 201 East Broadway
Gaynor I. 270 Division
Healy J. 82 Monroe
Hagart J. 22 Hamilton
Hennessey H. 66 Cherry
Heuken G. 483 Cherry
Henry J. 195 Madison
Hughes J. 214 Clinton
Hart M B B. 32 Henry
Harris T. 143 Cherry
Hubbs M. 214 Clinton
Hilderhand H. 213 Clinton
Hartman L. 65 Division
Iles J. 84 Madison
Imish J. 265 E Broadway
Iles P. 117 E Broadway
Judson O. 106 Monroe
Jacobs I. 59 E Broadway
Jones T E. 137 Madison
Jennings J. 32 Gouverneur
Jemison F. 50 Pike
Keillen J. 202 Madison
Kingtaden M. 18 Jackson
Kelly P. 222 Monroe
Kuseman H. 35½ Division-street
Lutz C. 143½ Division
Lane J. 611 Water
Lawrence S. 13 Pike
Loom Wm. 409 Madison
Ladd N. 123 Henry
Lynch J. 656 Water
Lahey T. 41½ Scammel
Meaven J. 1 Pelham
McKnight A. 113 E Broadway
Meagher B. 205 E Broadway
McKenny M. 242 Monroe
McGuire J. 126 Cherry
Moran G H. 134 Henry
McBride T. 163 Madison
McGee P. 407 Madison
McDonald P. 324 Cherry
Mills M. 69 Henry
McGrath T. 91 Henry
Maglogan Wm. 141 Cherry
Murphy W. 306 Cherry
McDermott J. 205 E Bd'wy
McNilty J. 45 Market
McCarthy J. 17 Scammel
Miger P. 86 Jackson
Maloney J. 562 Water
Maloney M. 180 Monroe
Meyers J. 5 Division
McDermott M. 281 Monroe
Murray J. 94 Henry
Manning P. 16 East Broadway
Murray P. 180 Madison
Nelson Wm. 604 Water
Nowman C. 48 East Broadway
O'Hara H. 401 Madison-street
O'Grady H. 94 Monroe
O'Brien P. 440 Water
Pirrner S. 240 E B'way
Pierrcott G T. 73 Division
Phillips C M. 336 Fourth
Perkins J. 580 Water
Payne R. 53 Rutgers
Quinn E. 240 Cherry
Sawes J. 79 Division
Stakes T. 193 Henry
Scofield M. 404 Cherry
Sheller C. 5 Catharine
Sullivan M. 30 Market
Smock G. 195 Madison
Shannon W. 385 Madison
Sniffen S. 152 Henry
Sharp A. 224 South
Schladerie J. 186 Monroe
Spies J F. 67 Henry
Serl G. 551 Grand
Sheridan P. 257 Madison
Segro P. 139 Cherry
Schufeld L. 260 E B'dwy
Shindon T. 257 Monroe
Smith P. 311 Madison
Tittuck M. 89 East B'way
Taylor J E. 66 Market
Taylor E O. 47 Montgomery-street
Timburg M. 41 E Broadway
Taylor P. 78 Market
Vermilye G. 42 Rutgers
Valentine M. 203 Division
Waters J. 182 Madison
Williams G. 204 Monroe
Willey J. 56 Pike
Wedkind G. 16 Hamilton
Wallace W. 240 Cherry
Wildy J. 332 Cherry
Watts W. 237 Madison
Walsh J. 175 Monroe
Watson W. 33 Monroe
Wallace J. 271 Madison
Williams W. 619 Grand-st

Seventh District.

Pursuant to orders received from Major-Gen. DODGE, Capt. WAGNER proceeded to enforce the draft in this district yesterday, the Eleventh Ward ballots, some nine thousand in number, being placed in the wheel. From the fact that recruits were constantly coming in, the business transacted was comparatively limited. At half-past nine o'clock, eight recruits had been mustered in, and 324 names drawn, when Capt. WAGNER declared further proceedings postponed until Monday, at 9:30 o'clock.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Adelman Chas. 173 Attorney
Appell Phil. 97 Sheriff
Andres Otto. 449 5th
Boyd Joseph. 311 8th
Beckenridge M. 92 Ave C
Buckingham Jas. 393 8th
Boll John. 181 Av D
Brownfield Geo. 260 2d
Brooks. Geo. 94 Willett
Bowan Geo. 83 Columbia
Backer Wm. 343 12th
Baumiester Henry. 283 3d
Booth Jas. 352 12th
Brasholt Jno. 125 Ridge
Bonner Clemens. 205 Av B
Blohm Peter. 111 Lewis
Bennett Philip. 259 3d
Cronins Jno. 218 11th
Costello Edward. 304 12th
Cummerford Pat H. 510 5th
Cooket Chas. 124 Clinton
Cole Henry. 223 2d
Corting Jos. 322 8th
Carter Chas. 363 3d
Ceter Geo. 377 9th
Dittmar O. 178 6th
Doun E. 237 2d
Dillon W. 242 Rivington
Doneghone W. 346 13th
Deacon J. 398 10th
Doughan J. 295 6th
Downing C. 270 Stanton
Edesworth J. 350 9th
Eckenroth S. 196 Stanton
Eichgryum S. 214 2d
Eiler C. 241 Stanton
Erlandson N. 419 5th
Eppner M. 169 av B
Foster Chas. 233 7th
Fraser Daniel. 336 9th
Follett Chas. 90 Sheriff
Fannerback L. 256 2d
Fidman Henry. 225 Av B
Frere August. 216 2d
Fox Adam. 279 4th
Fochleinger T W. 338 9th
Gunsher Just. 175 Av B
Gibbons Jno. 340 12th
Glass John. 115 Cannon
Gladee Adam. 281 2d
Grous Chas. 213 2d
Gorman Brien. 304 12th
Gilman Phil. 116 Sheriff
Gallagher John. 292 3d
Gorman R. 194 Av C
Golden M. 312 Rivington
Harkness Jas. 117½ Av D
Heck O. 318 9th
Hines And. 123 Ridge
Haight Jas. 18 Av C
Hallenbeck C. 297 Stanton
Hathaway David. 356 4th
Hoffman A. 333 8th-av
Hoe O C. [illegible] Ridge
Holstein Fred. 116 Sheriff
[illegible] 5th

Arthur Jos. 294 3d
Andrus Henry. 105 Av C
Abrahams Levi. 156 Attorney
Bender Geo. 240 3d
Brannan P. 177 Av B
Brant Chas. 153 Attorney
Broughten Pat. 14 Av D
Bosser Herman. 359 10th
Blucher R. 19 Dry Dock
Barr Christopher. 256 2d
Bache Ed. 327 Houston
Bleecker Bernard. 83 Sheriff
Beyer T. 350 East 12th
Barker Ed. 292 3d
Barrett Frank. 21 Av C
Brower Geo. 154 Goerck
Brinkmann Carl. 243 3d
Carr Phil. 220 6th
Carroll Jos. 349 9th
Cunningham Jos. 125 Willett
Cozzens Wm. 465 9th
Cohen Hen. 353 Houston
Cox Jas. 372 9th
Carlen Wm. 211 Lewis
Crimpeine Fred. 391 Hous'n
Dobier D. 16 Clinton
Daly D. 243 11th
Deckenger M. 79 av C
Docharty A. 381 8th
Dale G. 84½ Lewis
Doheny T. 14 Dry Dock-st
Engel M. 194 Stanton
Epply J N. 313 Houston
Ewald M. 511 5th
Eberhard P. 79 Sheriff
Emmett J. 116 Ridge
Edgars J. 118 Columbia
Felpmann Ed. 79 Sheriff
Frank F. 214 3d
Frolinc Peter. 180 Av C
Foster John. 317 9th
Froelick John. 160 Sheriff
Frank Simon. 444 Houston
Foy Patrick. 309 13th
Frohman Chas. 342 13th
Gotthard. 286 14th
Garvin John. 610 5th
Graham Joseph. 326 13th
Greize Adam. 215 2d
Gallus John. 262 4th
Goluschlon J. 128½ Columbia
Getz Francis. 326 13th
Gehring Adam. 333 8th
Gemmer John. 226 2d
Gries Frank. 214 2d
Hose Wm. 331 12th
Herring Geo. 29 Av C
Heinelman Caspar. 232 6th-av
Hirsch Isaac. 377 8th
Hoffman Lewis. 101 Pitt
Hanagan P. 288 11th
Hammer S. 339 12th
Hevlein A. 109 Av B
Heckscher Sol. 104 Av D
Henn F. 367 Houston

Bathaway And. 94 Lewis
Bak Hen. 117 Ridge
Hennessy Wm. 403 9th
Hathaway David. 356 4th
Hinster Aug. 118 Sheriff
Hine Jno. 45 Av D
Jacob Dav. 87 Columbia
Jerolomon Chas. 97 Lewis
Jefferus Jno. 361 8th
Kempner B. 134 Willett
Khep John. 318 13th
Kerr R P. 294 3d
Kunkle Jno. 313 9th
Koch P. 232 6th
Keeler Jacob. 241 3d
Kracker C. 84 Av C
Kaid Herm. 119 Columbia
Kearney Pat. 103 Av D
Kenney Jas. 86 Lewis
Kiebner Jacob. 227 3d
Kunimund Chas. 439 5th
Kiecks Jno. 241 Stanton
Kogan C. 316 3d
Karger M. 309 8th
Krohn Z. 393 10th
Lezer Jno. 248 2d
Lupcke Fred. 216 11th
Lenhardt Alb. 239 11th
Lee John. 128 Pitt
Lamoroux A J. 533 5th
Leddy Owen. 315 9th
Lebraeder Her. 101 av C
Miller Geo. 201 av B
Markey Pat. 123 av C
Meyerhofer John. 112 Ridge
Martin Benj. 193 6th
McKnight Geo. 218 11th
Meara Pat. 242 Rivington
Morgan Jos. 196 7th
Miller Wm. 141 Lewis
M'Cann Pat. 205 av C
Morgenthene Lim. 11 av D
Murphy Andrew. 127 Pitt
Messler M. 350 12th
McDonald Alex. 95 Lewis
Mulraney F. 404 Houston
McKeon Robert. 547 5th
Naumer Aug. 148 Av C
Noldrett W. 311 10th
Osborne Sam. 274 Rivington
O'Sullivan R I. 135 Av B
Owen James. 300 12th
O'Neill James. 189 Av C
Ryter C. 171 Avenue B
Riley James. 427 10th
Reuter M A. 285 4th
Rice N. 212 12th
Reitmeyer Theodore. 245 Stanton
Reeb Francis. 240 Rivington
Reinhard M. 18 Clinton
Reffer Herman. 103 Goerk
Smith Jas. 373 8th
Schilder Aug. 467 Houston
Sweeney Peter. 385 9th
Saul Abraham. 248 7th
Stopler Jno. 319 9th
Stein Jac. 17 av C
Strauss M. 148 Attorney
Shane Dennis. 393 10th
Schu Geo. 238 2d
Schroir M. 211 3d
Schmidtman Hen. 233 4th
See H. 277 9th
Steffens Peter. 236 3d
Stein Abraham. 361 3d
Stoicer Aug. 23 av B
Shaeer Anthony. 254 Rivington
Traub Jno. 314 8th
Traub A. 405 5th
Toner Wm. 117 Av D
Van Loan J. 250 Stanton
Voll J. 108 Ridge
Walsh Thomas. 118 Sheriff
Wieland Geo. 124 Columbia
Worth Geo. 127 Willett
Wenner L. 114 Willett
Wolf L. 338 8th
Wall Thos. 243 Stanton
Wannemacher. Hen. 226 3d
Willis Alf. 380 8th
Wolf Phil. 227 3d
Westheim M. 107 av B
Wentre Jas. 96 Willett
Weingartner P. 26 Clinton
Uhelter Olen. 361 8th
Zeobel, John. 226 3d

Hallett Richard. 90 Av D
Herdt Gus. 291 6th
Hall Geo W. 508 5th
Horn Chas. 110 Willett
Handel Jos. 227 11th
Heinzmann Geo. 90 Ridge
Jackey L. 318 8th
Jones Henry. 9th near Av D
Killian Jno. 175 Av C
Kernan Pat. 119 Goerck
Kullner Lewis. 294 14th
Kennedy John. 379 10th
Keenan W. 202 3d
Kerth Pat. 256 4th
Kling Adam. 235 3d
Krenker Jas. 86½ Ridge
Kohlman Jno. 189 Av C
Kuster F. 24 Av D
Kerchlaffer F. 81 Sheriff
Katz P. 123 Ridge
Klabadens Adam. 305 5th
Klein Peter. 336 8th
Krapp Hen. 94 Sheriff
Kirker Hen. 90 Ridge
Lyons Geo. 332 12th
Lauber Sam. 340 8th
Lessing Wm. 361 Houston
Loderbecht D. 380 8th
Ledererer Martin. 126 Ridge
Lack C. 217 Third
Manee Isaac. 353 10th
McCormick Wm. 178 av B
Meider Wm. 124 Columbia
Mender John. 201 av C
Mullaney R. 348 12th
Marley Pat. 22 Dry Dock street
Macey John. 86 Lewis
Magglin John. 155 Attorney
Miller Fred. 90 Ridge
McCoy Bernard. 368 10th
Moran P. 74 Lewis
Meade John. 332 Sheriff
McCabe Andrew. 292 3d
Meeks Solomon. 509 9th
Nerber Jacob. 226 Eleventh
O'Dowd Chas. 225 6th
O'Brien M. 203 Av C
Osborne Jno. 44 Clinton
Owens Jas. 94 Lewis
Pasener F. 4 Av D
Ressenger J. 309 Stanton
Ridge Chas. 174 Attorney
Ritzer Max. 391 Houston
Rosenbaum Andw. 344 2d
Rany Conrad. 108 Ridge
Rutteroth C. 378 8th
Ryslzenger P. 81 Willett
Rau John. 26 Clinton
Reinhard Hen. 215 3d
Spattorf Jno. 247 6th
Segely Sam. 313 3d
Stuart Jno. 16 Clinton
Stiver B. 166 Attorney
Samfuss Frank. 331 8th
Schnapaul C. 305 8th
Soner Jacob. 78 Lewis
Sperend L. 95 Ridge
Schwatz Lewis. 33 av C
Schaefer Phil. 72½ Lewis
Simonson Jas. 336 9th
Stern Dan. 3 av D
Shack Paul. 212 11th
Sulzberger M. 35 av D
Scully Wm. 6 Dry Dock
Steihlman Hen. 163 9th
Schwartz I. 9 Columbia
Thomas James. 433 Houston
Tully John. 211 11th
Vrochensperger C. No. 81 av C
Wenner Jno. 210 3d
Waldman A. 18½ av D
Wooley Jas. 113 Lewis
White Edward. 118 Ridge
Wenprake Ed. 172 Stanton
Walter Pet. 207 av D
Wil Jno. 126 av C
Wilson Jno. 433 Houston
Welle Wm. 102 Columbia
Waldron Dav. 392 3d
Wilkinson Geo. 15 Dry Dock
Wetzer J. 120 Sheriff
Zimmerman John No 311 9th street

Ninth District.

The draft in this district was continued yesterday, the quota, amounting to 635, of the Nineteenth Ward, only being drawn, leaving the additional 100 per cent. for Monday's work.

The names were placed in the wheel by Congressman DARLING and Alderman FARLEY, and at 11 o'clock it was set in motion. Perfect order prevailed throughout the day.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Allen Geo. B J Workh
Asten. 279 East 55th
Alb John
Anderson. East 57th
Aheross W. 909 3d-av
Barnum M. B I Pen
Betts J F. brewery, bet 2d and 2d avs
Brow C A. 641 4th-av
Bradley W.
Brady D F. 117 E 41st
Bryant D. 24 W 47th
Bartolomew M. 49 E 52d
Baxter T. 135 or 221 E 51st, rear
Balter Thos. 77th bet 2d and 3d avs
Bitts C. 186 E 47th
Bedel E. 54th bet Lexington and 3d avs
Bugbu N. 878 6th-av
Battless C. 127 E 41st
Brewster C. 126 E 41st
Butler P. 113 E 41st, rear
Bryerson O.
Bender C. 150 E 53d
Beaver J H.
Bult J. 152 E 49th
Bicket J. blind factory. 793 3d av
Bernard J. 589 3d-av. old No
Bogle H. 86th and 5th-av, rear
Boyd C. 804 2d-av
Beebe J.
Burns J. 5 d. 5th house from 4th-av
Branigan R. 53d and 4th-av
Barry J. 48th and 2d-av
Brenan J. 105 E 51st
Bozert E. 72 E 53d
Bumber W. 589 3d-av
Baker W H. 108 E 52d
Con. G M. 82d between 2d and 3d avs
Cohen M. east side Lexington-av b 54th and 55th
Cornell T. 160 E 48th
Collyer Jas
Cuddy P. 84th and Av-A
Clark C. 3d-av between 73d and 74th
Callagan P. 59th between 2d and 3d avs
Casey T. 60 East 41st
Connell D. 150 East 42d
Curtis A. Penitentiary. B I
Capp P. 410 East 51st
Conway W. 160 East 53d
Clark J. 3d-av near 79th
Calmahoo Thos
Christie J
Cunningham J
Cullen C. first shanty near 45th
Connelly M. 87th between 5th and 6th avs
Clancey J. 86th and 3d-av
Carrigan T. 867 3d-av
Clancey Jas. 62d between 3d and 4th avs
Cunningham R. 234 East 53d
Colin. 58th between 2d and 3d avs
Conover T
Crooker G A
Culon J. 207 East 52d
Chandler C T. 246 East 41st
Candly J. 231 East 53d
Carnish D. 874 6th-av
Devlin C P. 57th, between 1st and 2d avs
Delemety W Jr. 20 E 41st
Dormern J. 53d, between 3d and Lexington avs
Doester Henry. 53d & 4th av
Dillon E. —
Dempsey John. 45th & 2d-av
Delhouser F. 48th and 2d-av
Daniels T. 774 3d-av
Dedigan J. —
Devlin J. —
Denniston H. 121 East 59th
Duran J. 205 E 54th
Deger C. 162 East 49th
Davis A A. 45th and 5th-av
Darrick W. 154 E 51st
Elder W.
Emerson W B. 62 West 42d
Estrep Morris
Fruman S J. 143 E 47th
Fitzgerald J. 403 E 52d
Franzcuk T. 740 3d-av
Flarhety J. B I Works
Fox J. 762 2d-av
Finley P. 74 and 3d-av
Fisher F. 200 E 47th
Farrell J. 152 E 59th
Frell C. 42d
Funk A. Union Hotel
Gamfedt J. 763 3d-av
Glinnen. 927 3d-av
Gooe W M. Jr.
Georck F. 117 East 48th
Gage Henry. 643 3d-av
Gall John. foot 47th and E River
Geoghagan J.
Goodman H. 108 East 44th
Grust G. 701 3d-av
Grant R. 146 East 45th
Goledsweyht. 158 East 51st
Gilroy. 730 3d-av
Garoety J H.
Garver W. 737 3d-av
Hoeldzle Jacob
Hadfeldt J. 106 E 54th
Harris Geo. N W cor 48th & 2d-av
Hessen J C Jr. 78th, cor 3d-av
Hayward L W. 106 E 49th
Hethwington T. 4th-av and 53d
Horan T. Pen B I
Harris J. B I W H
Hare F. 80th, bet 2d and 3d avs
Hohn Con. 3d-av and 59d
Hickey T. 67th, bet 3d and 4th avs
Hogan B
Hart J. Pen B I
Houghston J A
Hewett C

Alan J. 786 3 and 4th avs
Amerman —. 163 East 41st-st
Allen J
Allen C
Bakman T W. 794 3d-av
Briggs T. 146 E 56th
Baldwin W. 82 4th-av
Bartlett. 639 3d-av
Blain R. 141 E 41st
Bendis J. Pen B I
Bremen C. 966 6th-av
Brown R. Lexington, north side 54th
Baxter J. B I Workhouse
Brown O. 54th and 55th
Barry J. Pen B I
Babcock H. 58th and E Riv
Burns P. 645 E 54th
Bernard T A.
Bennett H.
Brett W.
Berchan. south side 50th and
Butz J. 714 3d-av
Bossmam W. 150 E 50th
Binks M. 56th bet 5th and 6th-av
Broderick. 57th bet 3d and 4th avs
Blanckard R. Almsh'e B I
Brady M. 52d bet 4th and 5th avs
Becker G. 115 E 59th
Baker G. 738 3d-av
Brown J. 771 3d-av
Briggs E L B. 52d bet Lex and 3d-av
Brennan J. 1st shanty south side 56th and 1st-av
Boyles J. 14th E 86th
Baxter S. 769 3d av
Barnett R. Almshouse. B Island
Creight C. 259 East 53d
Clarmell. 722 3d-av
Cady D. 105 East 54th
Conlan J. 343 East 54th
Casey T. Alms-house. B I
Conahan W
Carr W. 1,370 3d-av
Coughlin J D. 48th and Lexington-av
Calvin W. 161 East 47th
Christ D. Alms-house. B I
Connelly T. Workhouse. B I
Caton J. 56th between 2d & 3d avs
Carun T. corner 71st and 2d-av
Coe J. 770 3d-av
Conway J. 816 2d-av
Callahan P. 243 East 54th
Coles S E. 230 48th
Cotenn C. 140 East 41st
Cain A. 144 East 45th
Collier W H. 139 East 40th
Cary John. Pen. B I
Connelly J. 83d between 2d and 3d avs
Campbell J. Almshouse B I
Clifford J
Coleman M. 210 East 54th
Church E. 27 East 59th
Clark J
Corbett
Cecil J R. 6 West 47th
Clark A. 48th and Lexington-av
Cooper J. Jr. 74th near 4th-av
Cass G B. 107 East 48th
De Brackler A. 73 E 43d
Delahunt G V. 722 3d-av
Doyle P. 43 East 52d
Dooley W. 42d
Duffy P. 65th and 6th-av
Dotey S S. 168 East 58th
Dempsey M. 42d
Diegnan P. 909 3d-av
Dubois J B. —
Dillon J. 82d, near 5th-av
Dunham J. —
Donohue J. Almshouse. B I
Devine P. 13 West 44th
Deld F. 6 52d
Degraw W. —
Daley —. 3d-av, between 83d and 84th
Everhart H. 794 4th-av
Eugen J
Evis J. 97 East 47th
Eagan T. 45th and 2d-av
Farley T. 41st and 3d avs
Flunning P. 56th-st and 2d-av
Finn T. 53 E 57th
Find H. 608 3d-av
Ford J. 81 E 45th
Frannan H B. 66 W 45th
Forrest W. A H B I
Fruse J. 784 3d-av
Gannn W. 73d 3d & 4th-av
Groumer E F. 342 East 48th
Gunthun J. Jr. 50 W 54th
Gallop O B. 803 3d-av
Geray P
Gaffney L. 2d-av, near 59th
Gilroy M. 184 East 47th
Gilligen. 118 East 42d
Goodman C
Gerrety A.
Gooe C. 3d-av and 61st
Graw G W. 278 East 54th
Grant W. 3d-av
Gillmur. 159 East 59th
Hyatt C O. 42 E 47th
Hollis F. 123 E 23d
Hogan. 735 3d-av
Hobing W. 812 6th-av
Harlan D. 69th and 4th-av
Hurlbut H A W. 97 56th, bet 1st and 2d avs
Hanman J. 101 E 35th
House J. 164 E 42d
Hohenfeldt. 703 3d-av
Helden. cor 51st and 3d-av
Hawes J. N S 2d-av
Hank H. 778 3d-av
Hinckman J. 70th. cor 4th-av
Harty P. 164 E 42d, rear
Howard J H. N E cor 42d & 6th-av
Herrick U A. 14 W 47th
Higgins W
Heldier J. 113 E 59th

Hunklin J. 310 E 47th
Hennessy J. 706 2d-av
Hummall G. 98 E 56th
Hilurd A
Hayes J. 865 3d-av
Henerie M. 156 E 47th
Barker G. 56th. bet 1st and 2d avs
Biller H. 703 3d-av
Hanson M. 50th and 6th-av
Hewett Wm. 59th and 2d-av
Bartley J. 450 E 46th
Hanson J B. 1st-av and 64th
Hunt W. 86th and 3d-av
Hanna R. east of 2d-av, bet. 51st and 52d sts
Bilonman W. 137 E 53d
Inglinburg J. 3 av 53d
Jenkins J H. 82d and 2d house E 3th av
Johnson J. 100 E 47th
Janner A. 931 3d-av
Jamisson J. 55 and 56
Johnson A C. 758 3d-av
Jerome. 731 3d-av
Kernurd S T. 171 E 49th
Kelly Pat. corner 2d-av and 78th
Keisser John. 181 E 46th
Kirk W P. 312 E 53d
Koedning N. 688 3d-av
Knauer O. 76th, near 1st-av. Ricker's House
Kapp J A. 168 East 50th
Krogh T
Kelly P. bet Lex and 4th-avs
Ketchum H. 966 3d-av
Krohn C. 854 6th-av
Lester J. 21 West 44th
Lynch M. 107 East 42d
Livingston D. 637 4th-av
Linn E. 187 East 47th
Lennox C. 150 East 41st
Linnihan T. 117 East 41st
Lainken —. cor 3d-av & 92d
Le and H J. 157 East 56th
Lewis —. 75 64th and 5th-av
Laux J. 150 East 41st
Lane D. 150 East 42d
Lindemark J A. 31 East 52d
Mullan L. 337 East 54th
Merritt Wm. 731 3d-av
Nunsel T. —
Maxwell J. 245 8th-av
Murphy J. 217 East 53
Murphy. 2d cottage East of 1st-avenue
Minall F. 347 East 54th
McKeever. 736 3d-av
Marshall T J. —
Maltz F. 964 4th-av
Morgan E. 257 East 55th
McKay. 3d-av and 78th
Murphy J. 84th and 5th-av
Matz L. 84th and 8th-av
McGowan. 522 3d av
McClerkey. 82d between 3d and 4th avenues
Merritt N. 980 6th-av
Monffeon T. 83d and 4th-av
Murphy J. 210 East 47th
Miller Wm. 76th, near 1st-av
McKnight Thos. 66th, near 2d-av
Monelly H. 2d-av, bet 54th and 55th
Miller J B. 230 East 86th
Mooney Thos. Penitentiary. Blackwell's Island
McGenlick J. 3d-av and 61st
Murdock A. 809 2d-av
Murphy Wm. 2d ad, first house from 60th
McKay J. 4th av, 2d house from 81th
Moore H. 83d, 4th house from 4th-av
Miller John. 95 East 48th
McGunn Jas. Penitentiary. Blackwell's Island
Nichols F. 735 3d-av rear
Nichols F. 343 East 49th
Owen J. 70th between 3d and 4th avs
Oakley Jesse
O'Connor R. 886 6th-av
Olsten J O. 259 East 52d
Odell C
O'Conner N. 187 East 47th
Post O. 715 2d-av
Peck H. 132 East 42d
Patterson D R. 60 East 58d
Porz A. 702 3d-av
Pendleton J H. 81st, near 1st-av
Pryor H H. 773 2d-av
Quinn W. south side 82d one house east 4th-av
Quinlan P. Blackwell's Island Almshouse
Russell W E.
Rotch A. 825 3d-av
Russler D. 220 East 52d
Ring Jacob
Rosenheimmer Jacob.
Russell M. 130 East 56th, rear
Rauch A. 787 3d-av
Reecan E W. 259 East 53d
Rooney O
Riley P. 154 East 56th
Rider C. 1st-av, 1st house from 51st
Ryan W. 147 East 47th
Ryan Thos. Central Park Arsenal
Robinson C. 800 6th-av
Robinson Z
Sondheim B. 129 East 52d
Schmidt J
Schuming C. Jr. 884 6th-av
Shannon P. 56 bet Lex-av & 4th-av
Sullivan James
Sohns Geo. 135 East 40th
Sullivan B. 59th near 2d-av
Stringer G. 56 71st bet 3d & 4th-av
Smith J N. 143 East 40th
Smith S D. n s 83d, W Av A
Strange C. 747 3d-av
Smith T W. n s 2d-av n 58th
Senn Wm. 143 East 41st
Smith Vanhiss. 42 W 44th
Smith Wm. 77 3d-av
Stallender C. 47th bet 1st & 2d avs
Sherwood A. 820 6th-av
Shaw H. workhouse. B I
Salter J. 325 East 45th
Steppenherst J
Stillman E
Shaffer. 719 3d-av
Shottell C. 309 East 53d
Schiber J. 159 East 59th
Smith G. 113 East 42d
Saulenbury. 737 3d-av
Southack Jr. hospital. B I
Shrail C. 631 3d-av
Timberman Wm.
Taylor Adam. 60 E 43d
Teit J. 1st-av near 75th
Trufford B S. 81st 3 houses from 3d-av
Thomas F. 73 bt 3d & 4th avs
Thompson J. 785 3d-av
Toetz. 251 55th
Underhill S. northeast 55th
Veil John. 42d near 2d-av
Van Tassell. Penitentiary Blackwell's Island
Wolf W B. 108 East 52d
Woodburt D. 137 East 48th
Waldin A. 205 East 46th
Welsh W. 185 East 47th
White J. 157 East 45th
White R C. 936 3d-av
Weber G. 209 East 46th
Watson A
Walker M. 661 3d-av
Wambary W F. 23 East 85th
Walker A. 661 3d-av n East 45th
Wagner W. 194 E 98th rear
Wood J. 618 2d-av
Wilt —. 252 East 40th
Winters J. 209 East 46th
White W. 2d-av and 56th
Warren J
Watson —
Wagner J. 2d av and 51st
Yates J. 434 E 51st
Young J L

Heisick R. 18 E 46th
Hogan S. 5th-av and 61st
Horan J. A H B I
Hockstelier J. 537 3d-av
Hangslan. 592 4d-av
Rooley J. 75 Lexington-av
Bawley
Huntsleman J. 189 E 53d
Haviland J G. west side 83d-st
Hanan C A. 54th. bet 4th and 5th avs
Healey J. 389 3d av
Hosler G. 709 E 52d
Havens P
Hogan J. 41st and 2d-av
Hardy J. 35 East 43d
Johnson W H. No. 39 56 3d-avenue
Johnson. 84 8th house from N 5 av
Jager A. 589 3d-av B I
Jannan J. Almshouseth
Johnson John. 100 E 47
Jenkins. 769 3d-av
Kelly Dennis
Knomer E
Kosely H
King W. 26 W 44th
Kelly F. 613 3d av
Koll J. 337 East 34th
Kelly J. 54 West 43d. No. 3 rear house
Kilpatrick J. 633 4th-av
Kingsley F. Pen B I
Koleman —. 344 East 53d
Kemp J. 310 East 51st
Kent T. 743 3d-av
Loffenback C E. 3d-av bet 5th and 57th
Lee T. 61st near 2d-av
Lawrence G. 52d bet 3d and Lexington avs
Linderwong J. 738 3d-av
Lyon P E. 215 East 60th
Lindemann H
Lewis J. 351 East 54th
Levy —. 147 West 47th
Lord N. 75th between 3d and 4th avs
Moran J. bet 44th and 45th
McMann. south side 78th
McAvoy. 213 East 46th
McCarey J. W'khouse. B I
Marphet H. 203 E 5 th
Millan R. 48th between 5th and 6th avenues
McInally J. —
McCary J. 80th and 81st
Montgomery J. —
Molligan E. 10 East 41st
Mills S B. 56th and 3d-avenues
Memler J. 740 3d-av
Meagher P. 609 3d-av
Montague B. 1,370 3d-av.
Myer W. 118 East 53
McCarne M. 49th between 5th and 6th avenues
McBride —. 2d-av
Miller G. Alms-house, Blackwell Island
Marshall S. 79th and 3dav
Morgan G. 66 West 52d
Mitchell J. 711 2d-av, rear
Meyer F. 341 West 54th
McCabe W H. 738 3d-av
Merritt G B. 284 East 55th
Mascord E W. 78 W 47th
McShay Arthur. 47th and Lexington-av
Minston H. 85th. bet Avs A and B
McGraw M. 1st-av, first house from 81st
Mason D. 205 East 46th
Murphy W. 160 East 42d
McCarthy W
Murphy P
McCormack W. 161 E 42d
Nuff N H. foot 83d E River
Nolan J. B I Workhouse
O'Keefe —. 736 3d-av
O'Neil J. 52 East 44th
O'Man T. 586 3d av
O'Maily J. B I Workhouse
Otten T. 318 East 54th
Ord J. N S 57th
Ogert J
Post E. 100 East 49th
Parson Z. 704 3d-av
Pruton H. 51st and 2d-av
Pond J. 862 6th-av
Phelps J. —
Packer C. 54th and 5th-av
Perry J S. corner 42d
Quare J. 117 East Forty-first
Quinn —. south side 5th-av near Av A
Ryan J. 159 East 53d
Rhim T. 182 East 42d
Ruper A. 154 East 45th
Rogers D. east side 4th-av, 2d house from 86th
Riley John. 876 6th-av
Russell G. 252 East 53d
Roland J. 215 East 51st
Ross F A. 224 East 52d
Regam J. s w cor Lexington and 3d-av
Rowen R
Ready J. 187 East 42d
Ryan H. 978 6th-av
Reasbeck J. 639 4th-av
Ross M. 590 3d-av
Randall 66th and 1st-av
Strauss J. 85th and 3d-av
Sackerstow A. 187 East 56th
Smith 115 East 48th
Sanders O. 54th and 2d-av
Smith G. 58 West 45th
Stertevar. bet Lex & 4th-av
Stanley T H. 645 3d-av
Sewyer. 73d bet 3d & 4th avs
Sarre J. S E S Lex-av & 44th
Stringler G. 148 East 46th
Strubb J. 56th bet 5th and 6th avs
Saboy W. 3d av and 57th
Shwaer. 724 3d-av
Steinh F. 603 3d-av
Seber W. 186 East 49th
Snowden E. N S 78th bet 2d and 3d avs
Shears N. 82d and 6th av
Sterling J. 137 East 50th
Smith R. 223 East 56th
Sinclair W. foot 76th & E R
Sperlen S. 159 East 47th
Sullivan J. 48th bet 4th and 5th avs.
Shaffer C. 70 East 64th
Smidth G. 46th 1 house from 5th-av
Sutton J. N S 3d-av, near 61st
Shaw J. 806 6th-av.
Tully J E.
Turpin P. 56 and 3d av
Tobin T. 3d near 51st
Thompson J. 274 Madison-avenue
Thurber G. 153 E 52d
Tait R M. 387 and 56th
Tallman J. S. 149 E 40th bet 1st and 2d avs
Vail J. corner 2d-av and 47th
Vali J.
Welsch M. 51st bet 4th and 5th avs
William T. 73 4th-av
Wire J. Pen Black's I
Wright R. 161 East 49th
Williams S S. 623 3d-av
Welsh T
Wilkinson —. 79th bet 2d and 3d avs
Willson —
White Patrick
Warren J. 7 East 41st
Walker E. 85 East 4th-av
Wood A S
Weber C. 3d-av near 45th
Wetram W
Weiss J. 213 East 46th
White G. Pen Black's I
Wrought —. Faber Pencil factory
Young M. 703 3d-av

AN INCIDENT IN OUR SANITARY EXPERIENCE—A correspondent writes as follows: "In passing through Mott-street yesterday, (29th,) a scene presented itself, which, if not associated with death, would afford an admirable subject for the pencil of an American Cruikshank. A corpse was being conveyed from one of those human breeding-cages, called tenement-houses, situated in No. 213 Mott-street—another morsel thrown to the insatiable Moloch, who has long since made that section of New-York his altar—but as the filth in front of the premises is piled nearly four feet high, forming a *continuous breastwork*, an almost insuperable difficulty here presented itself. The driver could not back the hearse up, and the bearers dare not climb the Alpine steeps of the muck heap. After long conference, and much engineering, however, they finally got through. Our City Inspector, as appears from his evidence before the Senate Investigating Committee, is waiting on Providence to soften the filth before it can be removed." Our correspondent asks if we can inform him whether this is the same Providence who assisted Mr. BOOLE on Sunday, March 5, to clear the whole line of procession.

VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTES.—Efforts have been making for some time past to induce the War Department to allow persons who wish to save a relative or friend from the draft to volunteer in his stead, and not be classed as a substitute, who are usually strictly guarded, and are allowed few of the privileges of volunteers. If the head of a family is drafted, a son will find it more convenient to the family to go in his father's place, and brothers having no families are willing to go in the place of those who have. Dr. SAUNDERS last week visited Washington, and obtained the consent of the Department to allow such persons to be classed among the volunteers, receiving from the Bounty Fund Commission a certificate to that effect. By this means a better class of men are obtained for the Government than the substitutes who usually present themselves, and whose only object is to get the highest amount of pay. Those who are willing to make sacrifices for their family or friends are prompted by a good motive, and will faithfully perform their obligations. With this privilege, a number of volunteer substitutes will doubtless be added to the army, and as the service is willingly entered into, they will make the best kind of soldiers.—*Philadelphia Ledger, March 20.*

THE BORDER STATES---AFTER THE WAR

SEVENTH LETTER.

The Prosperity of Nashville—Will it be Permanent?—The Surrounding Country—Effects of Emancipation—Agricultural Prospects—Should Farmers Migrate Thither?—Future of the Plantation Interest—Scenes and Incidents on the Cumberland.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE DELAWARE,
CUMBERLAND RIVER, Wednesday, March 8, 1865.

In previous letters I have pictured as truthfully as possible the hurly-burly condition of Nashville, with the wild scramble for wealth, and the almost entire neglect of politics, education, health, and refinement, to say nothing of religious considerations. In no other Southern city have I beheld the like. Is it any wonder, however, that a reaction should set in, after the political excitements of the past five years had been followed by untold disasters to those who formerly gave tone to society there? More particularly when an avalanche of strangers have invaded a community, all rushing with plate in hand to catch the enriching shower. "Not much of a shower," do you say? Stop a little and think. The expenditures of ten thousand officers and private soldiers are not such mere passing drops in a third-class city; the disbursements for buildings and machinery covering hundreds of acres are not so very insignificant; the money paid out to 15,000 civil employes of the Government, as mechanics, clerks, attendants, &c., is a pretty considerable "pile" during the course of a twelve-month. The estimates for this month are but *a fraction under three million dollars!* For the past year they have probably exceeded fifty millions, or twenty-five millions in gold. Why, New-York and Philadelphia get nothing more than a few droppings of the rain; it is Nashville which receives a double, a quadruple proportion. See its effects in the rising of saloons and small stands by the hundred along the principal streets; in the erection of rows of cottages; in the extravagant prices charged and paid for every article, from a needle to an anchor.

WILL IT BE PERMANENT?

No. It may last for one year, perhaps a little more, perhaps less, but permanent it cannot be. Already sensible reductions have been made in some of the mechanical departments; the number of hospitals has been materially reduced, and with these follow a decrease of expenditures, both by the Government and individuals. This "reduction descending" would go on still more largely, were it not that Nashville, as a base, is becoming again important from the threatened retreat of LEE's army in the direction of Lynchburgh and East Tennessee. Whatever the source of this impression, I find it pretty generally entertained among military men there, that in East Tennessee an Armageddon battle must be fought, which will settle the doom of the Confederacy.

The war over, Nashville must shrink back to her former limits and importance, as the Western rivers will shrink into their natural beds after this Spring freshet. The Government must probably continue to expend considerable sums there; but then the rich planters will disburse much less, and some years must elapse before the new system of labor will have brought up Tennessee to her former prosperity. To me it seems wild in the extreme for any Northern man to remove thither at present, with a view to building, leasing, doing business, or even speculating.

THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY,

for a distance of three miles, has been almost denuded of everything except houses and earthworks. Scarcely a single tree or a rod of fence is to be found, the hills constituting our outer line of defence, standing up, bare and bleak. Several of the forts, erected before HOOD's approach, are still manned by our troops.

For several miles out of town the houses are mostly of a respectable order, while some are superb. The late mansion of Col. ECKLIN, with its grounds and outbuildings, all which were fitted up in princely style, must have cost more than a round half million in specie times. The Colonel was the richest man in this State, having six plantations, stocked with 1,800 negroes. He died in Louisiana shortly after the rebellion broke out.

Beyond the line of works referred to, the country is pretty well bared of woods, and the buildings are tattered and torn to a greater or less degree. One, pointed out to me, had been completely riddled by shot and shell during the battle. Dead horses are still lying on the scene of conflict to poison the atmosphere; but it is in the valley below Nashville that these carcasses appear most numerous, they having been abandoned by drivers after dying in the harness. With floods, filth, careless living and decaying horse and mule flesh, the people of Nashville have decided chances of a pestilential visitation for the coming Summer.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

With milk at fifteen cents per quart, and the prices of nearly all agricultural products in proportion, at Nashville, there seems to be nothing for the farmers to do but go in and win. No richer soil could be desired. The country, in all directions, produces "blue grass," resting on blue limestone, the surface gently undulating. In the bottoms, I have noticed rich, dark deposits from vegetable matter, showing that there the assistance of manures could not be needed. The climate of that section of country, between Nashville and Decatur and Chattanooga, I doubt not, is as healthy and invigorating as that of the average of our Middle States.

Per contra, there is the lack of fences and of fencing materials for several miles out of Nashville. This can and should be obviated, by the use of the limestone rock in making fences; but the process is slow and costly, while the work, constructed ever so carefully, may be destroyed by the soldiers in a day. Then, there are the guerrillas prowling about at night, and rendering the occupation of abandoned lands more or less dangerous. The want of stock, which has been driven off or killed, is a third and serious drawback.

On these accounts I infer that little will be done in the district enclosed by our outer lines the present season, and less than usual beyond, so that the high prices are likely to continue as long as Government employment is brisk.

I may be asked whether it would be advisable to purchase lands on speculation hereabouts. My reply is in the negative, unless they have more than "surface indications" of oil, which is expected to be found there. But for ordinary farming purposes, those near the city have a fictitious value, which they are not likely to retain. Conversing with an old farmer, about two miles from town, he spoke of the price of land in his neighborhood as being $1,200 per acre; though he was ready to sell out at a lower figure. Further away they decline to $500, $250, and even $100 per acre unimproved. But it is difficult to get a farm within 20 miles of Nashville at that figure.

The confiscated lands are leased by the year only, not sold to those who desire to buy real estate. I heard of one of those on the Murfreesboro pike, leased at $5 per acre by Capt. STACY, which paid handsomely as a cotton plantation. The captain employed negro help at various rates from $10 per month, with board, to $25 without it, and succeeded in raising his crops, with about one-third less labor than had been usually engaged. I am strongly prepossessed in favor of this system as preferable to purchasing outright, under existing circumstances. Values are not likely to advance after the war, and in the meantime the settler will have gained much experience, especially if turning his attention to cotton growing.

FUTURE OF THE PLANTATION INTEREST.

A subject which grows naturally out of this is the future of the plantation interest. In East Tennessee it never struck its roots very deeply; but in the middle and western sections it was omnipotent. Will the rich men work? will the negroes work for them? will relations between the two be harmonious? are questions which come to the tongue more readily than they can be answered. My impression is, that three-fourths of the freedmen will gladly lay down their hands and go to work, after serving in the army, if their former masters treat them as human beings ought to be treated. But there lies the difficulty. The spirit of domination, as a sort of divine right, will long survive emancipation; while suspicions of intended foul-play are morally certain to arise in the mind of the late slave, at every little unpleasant occurrence. This will lead to resistance in various modes—by combinations, by threats, and in either case by leaving the plantation for town or city vagrancy. The easier life, easier manners, and more glib conversation of the town boot-black, will coöperate with class hatred and jealousy, I fear, to drive a large proportion of the emancipated Africans from rural life to one of idleness, temptation and vice, such as their undeveloped nature can not bear up against. In my conversations with native Tennesseeans I have found the determination if not universally, yet generally expressed, not to touch "a nigger" as a laborer with a forty foot pole, as being good for nothing. And it should be borne in mind that, after such a bitter defeat, accompanied by forcible emancipation, some victim is likely to be selected as a scapegoat on which to place the burden of all these misfortunes. That it will be the negro hardly admits of a doubt.

"But what will you do without them"? I have inquired. "Can you take hold yourselves and cultivate your fields?" "We can and we will," was the reply; "anything rather than a free nigger. I would not," observed one, "take five hundred of them as a free gift the way they feel now." "The feeling in our section," said another, "is that planters must take hold and work for themselves. All we desire is to rid ourselves of the presence of niggers."

This feeling cannot fail to drive large numbers of those who may return from the war northward and into the towns, thus contributing still more rapidly and certainly to their demoralization and destruction.

Here, I am inclined to think, is to be found a key to the future of the plantation interest. White labor cannot come largely enough for some years; of black free labor they will not avail themselves; now they cannot cultivate their old plantations were they ever so willing. Those which exceed 250 acres will be suffered to go to seed. I make no account of the indolence of the whites in slaveholding countries, nor of that assumed respectability which judges itself too good to work. I assume the Southern whites to be the peers of Northern farmers in this respect. But to cultivate anything like the area formerly under tillage will be a physical impossibility; to live in the style adopted by most of the large planters will be another impossibility. But the houses are there, and require a corresponding style of expenditures. What remains but that these be sold in many cases, and in others the lands be cut up into small farms to Northern and European settlers? One hundred thousand of them will be in demand the day after peace is restored—nay, are now in demand. Let them enter the subjugated territory; apply their own hands to the plow; treat the freedmen and women as human beings, training them for future usefulness. Sober, sensible, philanthropic, intelligent men and women are called for; not the spawn of Northern cities, apt to be cast up on the South in times like these. And what a magnificent country for men and women of the right stamp! The wealth of this section has hardly begun to be developed.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FROM THE WEST.

The Greatness of the West—The Fair—The Panic—Railroads—Political.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 27, 1865.

The great rivers of the West are out in their might just now. Although we have not had that immense volume of snow to dispose of that covered the Eastern States, yet a large quantity of rain has fallen, and all the streams are out of their natural bounds. In many places the Illinois has widened herself into a lake, and covering the bottom lands to the extent of six miles in width at some points, doing, of course, much damage, carrying off bodily such buildings as are within the reach of its waters, and cattle, sheep and hogs who have not had the wisdom to escape to the mountains, but have lingered too long in the valleys. The Mississippi is up, too, and Cairo and Mound City are in a "sea of troubles." All the lower country is inundated, and even high up toward the sources of the Mighty Father fears are entertained of a damaging overflow. Last year the water was so low that through all the season the Upper Mississippi was practically useless for commercial purposes, much to the loss and annoyance of the steamboat-men, the merchants and the farmers. This year the promise is good for continued navigation.

THE GREAT FAIR.

Every thing appears to be moving on auspiciously in the preparations for the Great Sanitary Fair in this city. Everybody is interested in it, in some of the various organizations into which our people have resolved themselves. These organizations tend to engender a spirit of emulation which promises to tell well upon the receipts of the occasion. As a specimen I copy a "P. S." to the Liquor Dealers' Circular. "The Sons of Temperance propose to raise $100,000 for this Fair. Shall the liquor dealers be out-done?" And so it is all the way through; and although we have no idea that any one organization will reach even a moiety of the sum named above, yet each stimulates the other in well doing, and the "pile" will consequently be a large one. Some of our people will be represented by counties, which will have their district departments, others by towns; but more generally by religious, civic, or industrial organizations.

But while we are preparing for this grand and final demonstration, the current of contributions has nearly been stayed, and both the Sanitary and Christian Commissions are out of funds, and cannot carry on their work, now so much needed. This is to be deprecated; and I fear even the large exhibit of the fair will not compensate for this, if it is suffered to continue two months longer.

THE "PANIC."

The rapid and great decline in gold has created quite a panic in certain circles. Our regular legitimate trade will not suffer materially, with the exception of the packing business. Our merchants have had the wisdom to foresee the coming storm, and have trimmed their sails accordingly, and I apprehend no serious trouble among them. The wholesale dry goods and grocery trade, particularly, is sound. Speculators speculated until the last, and consequently there are many "lame ducks." The popular verdict is, "Served them right." But the packers fare the hardest. The price of hogs ruled so high during the whole season that there has been no time when barreled pork would pay a profit; and I doubt whether it could have been sold at any time without a loss, even at the highest figure it has reached. The consequence has been that the packers have been compelled to hold their stocks, hoping for remunerative prices. Instead of this, a decline of from $6 to $8 a barrel has been experienced, imposing a corresponding loss upon all holders. The business has not been speculative this season, and for once, at least, the farmers have realized the benefit of high prices, instead of the middle men, who are usually in luck. Chicago has become able to stand a pretty severe financial shock without a general catastrophe. Her wealth has greatly increased within the last five years. I think I may safely say that the real, substantial capital of her business men has more than doubled within that time. And having had the wisdom to abolish that extensive and ruinous system of credits which heretofore prevailed, they are on a basis to meet, with a good degree of equanimity, any ordinary crisis.

RAILROADS.

There is a good deal of difficulty in connection with the Northwestern Railroad Company. A large portion of the old Galena stockholders are dissatisfied with the consolidation which was forced upon them, and much litigation is to grow out of it. And then it is charged that under the new organization there has been bad management, and so, from these various causes, the stock is under a cloud just now.

We are to have still another line to the Mississippi, if reports speak correctly. The Illinois Central is about to commence on a road, which was chartered some time ago, leading from Chicago to Savannah, on the Mississippi, about midway between the terminus of the trunk-line of the Central at Dunleith, and of the Dixon Air Line at Fulton City. There is plenty of space in this territory to furnish ample business for a road, besides being a section of Iowa as a territory. There is also a road in progress in this section, running southwesterly to Rock Island, being a continuation of the Racine and Mississippi Road.

The great route between this city and the Lake Superior regions is soon to be opened. The route is by the northwestern road to Green Bay, thence by steamer across the bay to Escanaba, the terminus of the Peninsula road, which will be in operation in a few days. The trip will be made to Lake Superior in twenty-four hours. It is contemplated to have train barges across Green Bay, so that there need be no transhipment of freight. Chicago expects to do a heavy business over this route.

POLITICAL.

Our municipal election occurs in about three weeks. The Unionists expect to carry the city, of course; but there are several exciting local questions mixed up with the election, which will tend to make the result doubtful. All the corruptionists will naturally affiliate with the Democratic party, and consequently the party will derive some additional strength from an alliance with the horse railroad men, and all others who have schemes in hand opposed to the interests of the people.

MILITARY.

Military matters are rather quiet. We have only half filled our quota, and although enlisting proceeds rather slowly, we have no indications that the draft is to be enforced at present. I suppose the government shows as more leniency on account of the outrageous fraud in the enrollment, which is apparent on its face.

Troops are passing to the front constantly, but not in large numbers.

Camp Douglas is quiet. Detachments of five hundred are sent off weekly for exchange. There is considerable sickness—an increase since the open, broken weather of Spring commenced. The mortality, too, is greater, but yet the percentage is not large. The number of applications to take the oath of allegiance also increases.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The affray, of which I wrote last week, resulted in the death of two of the "roughs," and one soldier. The others who were wounded, it is supposed, will recover. Mrs. Gen. SHERMAN is here in connection with the fair. The Catholics have taken possession of her and are lionizing themselves at her expense. We continue to have a sensation in the shape of a Dr. NEWTON, who hails, I believe, from Boston. He holds daily levees, which are crowded, at Metropolitan Hall, where he proclaims that he has been sent of God to heal diseases by the touch. Many are fools enough to try the experiment, and be blasphemous enough to go through with the mockery. His formula is, "Disease, depart," accompanied with a laying on of hands. At these levees, he "heals" only the poor. At his rooms in the Sherman House, he heals for pay. Even our worthy Mayor has given him $100 for an operation for an ailment he has, and others, otherwise intelligent citizens, have resorted to him for miraculous cures. There have been sundry arrivals of lumber vessels from ports on Lake Michigan; but it will be some weeks before through navigation is opened. Our great tunnel is likely to come to a temporary stand-still. The contractors demand an advance of sixty per cent. on contract prices, and for a wonder our Common Council has refused to give it. A part of the offices in the new Chamber of Commerce were rented on Saturday for $22,000. It is estimated that the whole will pay $30,000. Trade is unsettled. Wheat is reported, everywhere, to have come out from the Winter in fine condition.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Significant and Gratifying Avowals of Hon. Jas. Guthrie—Government Provisions for Colored Persons, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 27, 1865.

Senator GUTHRIE, last Saturday night, at a purely municipal meeting, sought occasion to say that he intends to stand by the Union, though it costs every slave in Kentucky; that this rebellion has destroyed slavery in Kentucky; that he is for letting it go, and making ready for the new and better order of things which will follow peace; that we shall have a restored Union and an enduring peace within ninety days, or the present year at least; and that he has confidence in the Commanding-General of Kentucky, as good and just, from whom we need fear no harm, who will not act beyond his just authority under the laws of Congress, and will endeavor to do the best for the State.

I shouldn't be surprised if Mr. GUTHRIE, this Spring or Summer, comes out for Kentucky's unconditional ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, with a petition to Congress for say $20,000,000 compensation for her slave property. He says he doubts if it is now worth that much, though at the rebellion's commencement it was valued at $150,000,000.

Homes, schools and workshops for colored refugees, and the women and children of enlisted and enlisting colored men, are being established at several points.

Some slave-owners, who voted for Mr. LINCOLN, think it just they should be somewhat compensated for their slaves freed under act of March 3. Our slave code is so loose on the subject of marriage, that it is quite difficult to determine who are the wives of colored soldiers.

Gen. PALMER deems allsiders of guerrillas equally guilty with them, and will treat them accordingly. His scouts and rangers are around. Three guerrillas are to be shot at Lexington, and a spy hung here, the 31st.

When guerrillas are swept away, slavery wiped out, and a compensated labor system started, emigration will set to Kentucky as it is going to Missouri. Just now the tide is from, rather than to Kentucky.

PONTIAC.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Matamoras—Proposed New Fuel—Charles Kean on his way to New-York—Fire at Port-au-Prince—News from Texas—Galveston to be Defended—Meeting at San Antonio—What the Rebels Propose to Do—Arrival of the Liberty at Havana.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 25, 1865.

The steamer *Mexico* arrived here the day before yesterday from Matamoras, but brings no news fo any particular interest. It is singular, however, that the newspapers brought by it make no mention of the great storm at Matamoras, by which so many vessels were lost, as published in the New-Orleans papers.

Speaking of Gen. MEJIA's division of the Imperial army, the *Monitor* of Matamoras contains the following:

> "After having contributed in a body to the attainment of the final triumph of the empire, they are now to be met with over the vast extent of the country aiding in its complete pacification, and showing themselves everywhere a model of valor and discipline; from Queritaro to San Luis, and from Saltillo to Matamoras, they are found garrisoning the most important places, whilst their eagles beat their wings from Chihuahua to Sinaloa, and from there to Sonora."

According to the *Prensa*, of Caidad, Victoria, Gen. MEJIA has been petitioned to offer a general pardon to the disaffected, which, it is supposed, would be the most effectual means to finish up CARBUJAL and MENDEZ, the guerrilla chiefs of most importance in that part of Mexico. It is expected that by taking some such step many individuals who have left their homes and families will come and take the benefit of the pardon, and in an easy and expeditious manner the pacification of the various thousand villages of the above-named districts will be brought about. In some of them at present there is not to be found a single inhabitant.

A few of the enemy's guerrillas have already surrendered, the commanders of the Imperialist troops, Col. LARRUMBIDE and Gen. CORTINA, who have been sent to operate against the guerrillas having granted pardons, subject to the consent of Gen. MEJIA.

The *Prensa* says that several others are disposed to ask it, and are only waiting until there be published a general amnesty, the liberty of returning to a peaceable life being guaranteed to them.

The property of ROJAS and ROCHIN had been sequestrated to indemnify those who have claims against them, and prove the losses and injuries that they have received.

A newspaper of Tepic, Mexico, speaks in high terms of a late discovery that has been made to apply to purposes of fuel—the stone of the *guacoyol*, the fruit of a species of palm that grows on the Pacific side of Mexico. From experiments made on board of English war steamers, it has been discovered that, used as fuel, the stone of the *guacoyol* is equal to the best coal, both for length of time it burns and the intensity of heat produced. It has likewise the advantage over coal that there is no disagreeable smell from the exhalation of gas, nor does it dirty the holds nor the persons who have to take it out; its shape is also in its favor for employing directly, and it is not subject to spontaneous combustion or damage by leakage of the ship.

The *guacoyol*, as already stated, is the fruit of the palm with which nature has covered the Mexican coast of San Blas and the valley of Banderas. The quantity of this fruit which can be collected annually is incalculable. Thousands of tons, says the Tepic newspaper *El Orden*, can be gathered at a very slight expense, and easily supply all the steamers of the Pacific coast—the difference of price between it and coal at San Francisco being about one-half.

The objection is, that the supply can only be temporary, as the daily consumption of one vessel would take the produce of thousands of trees to supply it.

The celebrated English actor CHARLES KEAN, accompanied by his lady, arrived at Santiago de Cuba, from Kingston, Jamaica, in the steamer *Jamaica Packet*, which now forms a line between the last-named place and Santiago de Cuba, in this island. Mr. KEAN has been performing at Kingston to crowded houses. He arrived here a few days ago from Santiago de Cuba, and intended at first to give a series of recitations and readings from the English poets, but for various reasons the project has unfortunately been abandoned, and Mr. Kean, we understand, goes to-day to New-York, a passenger in the *Eagle*.

The *Jamaica Packet* brings the news of a large fire having lately taken place at Port-au-Prince, Hayti. It commenced in the theatre, and, according to the account given in a Kingston paper, extended its ravages over a large extent of the city—more than four hundred houses having been destroyed.

The blockade-running steamer *Denbigh*, bearing the English flag, entered this port yesterday, from Galveston, with a cargo of cotton and seven passengers, besides twelve sailors, the crews of two English steamers, the *Arcadia* and *Will o'-the-Wisp*, which had been wrecked.

According to a letter from Galveston, dated the 10th inst., the city would be defended at all hazards, if it should be attacked by the enemy. The garrison is said to consist of veteran troops. Gen. Hawes has the command of the defences of the island.

Gen. T. J. Chambers had died at Galveston.

The Houston *Telegraph* states, on the authority of a letter from the headquarters of the First Indian Division, that there were probabilities of a treaty being made with the Indians. The Grand Council were to meet on the 15th of May.

The same paper states that a rather numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Arizona, New-Mexico and El Paso, residing at San Antonio, was held in that city on the 2d inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the convenience of seizing upon the Western territory and opening a way to California. Gen. Magoffin acted as chairman. All the speakers agreed that everything possible should be done to "make sure a way, exempt from all danger, to the numerous friends residing in that State and desirous to enlist in the ranks of the Confederate army." They all agreed that 10,000 recruits could be immediately obtained in California, and a large number in the western part of Arizona. According to calculations, 1,000 men would be sufficient to take possession of Lower Arizona, to open a way to California, and to defend it with the resources that the Confederate Treasury might furnish in paper, and what would be supplied by private persons.

A committee was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions upon the subject. The committee did so in effect on the 4th, and they were unanimously approved. Another committee was thereupon appointed to confer with the Commanding-General of the Trans-Mississippi Department, which consisted of Gen. Magoffin, Maj. Copwood, Cols. Shoalwater and Kennedy, Dr. Owens and Maj. Jackson.

The Houston *Telegraph* relates, with apparent disgust, the punishment inflicted there on a soldier who, according to a placard, had mutinied. He was put in a barrel, with his head and feet outside, and made to roll in this manner along Maine-street to the stroke of a drum. The soldier who was thus punished kept crying every now and then, "This is the way to make good soldiers."

On the night of the 26th, of last month, there took place a deplorable mutiny among the soldiers at Galveston, there resulting one killed and three wounded.

"We have reason to believe," says the *Telegraph*, "that we shall shortly be in communication with San Antonio and Austin, by means of one or two lines of telegraph, and it may be that one will be extended to Brownsville."

The French transport *Le Rohne* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, with 1,050 soldiers on board. The *Liberty* also entered the same day from New-York.

The withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico does not coincide with what is said by the Paris correspondent of a Havana newspaper, who writes from there, saying that Gen. Bazaine had written home to France to send him more troops on account of the threatening aspect of affairs, from the conduct of the clerical party in Mexico. LARA.

FROM NORFOLK.

Government Warehouses Destroyed—Repairing the Gosport Navy-Yard—Railroad to Goldsboro—A Draft in Eastern Virginia—Sherman to Take Raleigh.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Norfolk, Va., Sunday, March 26, 1865.

This morning about 7:30 o'clock a fire broke out in the government warehouses on the old Baltimore wharf in Portsmouth, consuming all of the buildings—five in number—three of the cars belonging to the Government Military Railroad on the Seaboard and Roanoke road, and the wharf. The buildings were the property of the government, having been confiscated. Fortunately there was but little forage or stores of any kind in them. Loss estimated at $20,000. It will cost more than that, however, to reconstruct the buildings and wharf.

The *New-Ironsides*, *Powhattan*, *Tristam Shandy*, and several other vessels are here for repair.

The Gosport Navy-yard has been partially rebuilt, and is doing considerable business in the way of repairing vessels.

The railroad was about completed to Goldsboro. A corps of seven hundred track hands were hard at work, and the bridge over the Neuse River is undoubtedly rebuilt ere this.

Arrangements are being made for a draft in this vicinity. For a long time Norfolk, Portsmouth and other places in the district of Eastern Virginia have been a general rendezvous for scapegraces from the North who come here to avoid conscription. The ratio will be about one in ten of all the able-bodied men, black and white, of the proper age. Lieut.-Col. O. L. Mann, Thirty-ninth Illinois, Provost-Marshal of the district, will have supervision.

It is generally understood at Newbern that Gen. Sherman will take Raleigh before he gives his army any opportunity to rest and reorganize. He will move expeditiously in order to keep the rebels from fortifying. His men are described as being about half barefooted, and many of them with their pants worn off to the knees and their clothing generally hanging in rags about them. They are in good spirits, of course. ED. P. BROOKS.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Coos (N. H.) *Republican* gives the following account of a patriotic family in Randolph, Coos County: "The father, Clovis Low, served eighteen months with his son, Prof. Low, the well-known æronaut, who held the grade of Colonel; another son occupied the same rank in the Quartermaster Department of the Western armies; another rose to a Lieutenancy from the ranks of the Fighting Fifth, and three remaining sons are in the service. The entire family, father and six sons, were engaged at once and in the same cause."

An officer says the way newspapers are exchanged is thus: A man leans over the breastwork, waving a newspaper in one hand, and soon, if disposed to exchange, an answering signal is displayed by the adverse party. Then both get over the works, and meet midway between their lines and ours. The ordinary formula is, "How are you, Johnnie?" "How are you, Billie?" And having effected an exchange, the rebel and the Unionist shake hands, and return to their allegiance, their duty, and their enmity.

A white slave lately came into Gen. Logan's lines. He is of French descent by his father. His great grandmother was an Indian girl, and was reared by a Mr. Torrens, by whose son she had a daughter, who was sold to a Mr. Western, of Charleston, who had a daughter by her. The latter was the mother of this slave, and kept in servitude by her half-sister, who afterward sold both mother and children to traders, who trafficked them over the country.

The wife of Edward W. Green, the Malden murderer, has become somewhat estranged from him on account of the deception practiced upon her by Green prior to their marriage. The story is that Mrs. G. was engaged to a gentleman, and Green intercepted letters between them, while acting as postmaster, and, through deception to both parties, was the means of breaking off the engagement and tendering himself instead.

A few nights since, at the Richmond theatre, the bill of attraction was "Sixteen String Jack," and "The Brigand." Budd and McDowell's Opera House was bringing out "the laughable burlesque, Recruiting Unbleached Citizens of Virginia for the Confederate Army," in which will be shown their drills on the square, recruiting office, examining board, and how they will charge in the battles."

Rev. Mr. Trevitt, Episcopal clergyman of North Salem, N. Y., committed suicide on the 8th inst. by shooting himself. At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Trevitt was a Professor of Languages at Annapolis, and obliged to flee North. The distracted state of the country, and other troubles, had so preyed upon his mind as to produce a temporary insanity, under which he committed the fatal act. He leaves a wife and family.

Rev. E. N. Potter, who was lately ordained at the Church of the Holy Communion, in this city, is of an ecclesiastical family. His father is Bishop of Pennsylvania, and his uncle Bishop of New-York. His brother is Rev. Henry C. Potter, of St. John's Church, Troy. His maternal grandfather is President Nott, of Union College; and a maternal uncle is a leading minister in another denomination.

Rev. Frank Maguire, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Universalist Society in Waterville, Me., made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Mr. Dillingham. He went home to Brooklyn to make arrangements to remove to Waterville, and was caught in the "draft," but having furnished a substitute, he will commence his labors next Sabbath.

Mr. Rarey, of Ohio, the celebrated tamer of vicious and unruly horses, is now living on his farm at Groveport, near Columbus, Ohio, devoting his attention to building on and beautifying his place, and to his horses. *Cruiser*, the thoroughbred horse, of whom so much was once said, is now greatly grown and improved. He has got some very fine colts, and Mr. Rarey does not believe that they will be untractable in disposition. He is now as kind and gentle as a kitten to Mr. Rarey himself, but still apt to cut up savage and dangerous antics at the approach of a stranger.

The New-Hampshire State Pleuro Pneumonia Commissioners report that they have found the disease in cattle in Dublin, Nelson, Antrim, Peterboro, Sharon, Hancock and Jaffrey; that the number of animals slaughtered by the commissioners is 30, and their appraised value $386; that the history of the disease in the State is traced back with minuteness, to Mr. Chenery's unfortunate importation from Holland, in 1859; and finally, that the disease is contagious and not epidemic, and that its spread should be carefully restricted by stringent legislative enactment.

On the Supreme Court docket of Newport County, R. I., is a case in regard to some wood land in Tiverton. It was entered twenty-four years ago, but never tried. The original parties to the suit, the counsel on both sides, and the members of the Court at the time the suit was brought, are all dead; the heir to the plaintiff's side of the suit has withdrawn it, and the Court is now engaged in an endeavor to decide who shall pay the costs.

Sarah E. Mitchell, a rebel, who has been confined in the Fitchburgh jail, in Massachusetts, for several months past, by order of the government, left that institution for the front a short time since, to be sent across the lines into the Confederacy. Upon reaching City Point, she refused to take the required oath. The guard returned with her to Fitchburgh.

The Woonsocket (R. I.) *Patriot* tells of an acquaintance commenced by correspondence between Miss Sarah J. Clark, of South Franklin, Mass., and a soldier in the army, which in a year or two culminated in an agreement of marriage. The soldier sought out his correspondent after leaving the army, but she was suddenly taken ill and died just a week after the wedding-day had been fixed.

California has seventy-three weekly, two semi-monthly, six monthly, seven semi-weekly, three tri-weekly and eighteen daily publications. Nevada has six weekly and eight daily papers. Oregon has three daily and nine weekly papers. Washington Territory, five weekly; Utah, one weekly, two daily and one monthly; Vancouver, three daily and weekly, and Arizona two weekly.

Gov. Brough has sent a special message to the Ohio Legislature recommending the transfer of the public printing of the State to the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution. He argues that these unfortunate persons are capable of performing the work, and that it will furnish them a comfortable subsistence.

The Missouri Convention has adopted an article providing that after the 1st of January, 1876, no person shall be allowed to vote in the State who is unable to read, except through physical causes. Another article provides that foreigners may vote one year after declaring their intentions to become citizens.

Col. A. W. Bishop, now Adjutant-General of the State of Arkansas, is in Buffalo. He has been in Washington for some time on official business, and laboring to bring about a recognition of the Free State Government organized in Arkansas. He is now on his way to Little Rock.

Walter Laflin, one of the solid men of Pittsfield, Mass., and formerly President of the Lee Bank, has failed, owing to indorsements and loans in favor of his sons, Addison H. and Byron Laflin, paper manufacturers in Herkimer, N. Y., who have been experimenting in new materials for paper stock.

The negro canal-man, whose boat was smashed by Gen. Sheridan on his late raid, and who was so lionized by the Richmond papers, as having joined the rebel colored recruits in a fervor of indignation against the Yankees, has deserted to our lines, and brings with him twenty new rebel uniforms.

The Methodists of Massachusetts have petitioned the Legislature for the incorporation of the Theological Seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with power to hold property to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars.

At White Pigeon, Michigan, last week, a little girl of nine years, the daughter of Mrs. Hudson, was burned to death. The mother had gone to a neighbor's house, a short distance off, and left two children in the home, the one nine, the other seven years old.

Some idea of the desolation among cattle by the drought in California during the last year, may be had from the fact that out of a herd of sixty thousand cattle, owned by the largest herdsman in the State, not more than ten thousand will be saved

A committee of the Common Council of New-Haven has reported favorably upon a plan for the city to insure, by virtue of authority first obtained from the Legislature, every insurable building within its limits, at regular rates, to be paid by taxation.

The steamer *President Fillmore*, while on her way to Fortress Monroe two or three days ago, came in collision with the British brig *Gold Hunter*, of Yarmouth, from Philadelphia for Cienfuegos, sinking her in a few moments. The Captain and all hands were saved.

The work upon the Cincinnati and Covington bridge will be resumed as soon as the water recedes. The pier on the Covington side will be raised twenty-five feet. The whole will be completed in readiness to receive the cable by the 1st of August.

In the garden at the military hospital at Chattanooga, there were grown 1,088 varieties of flowers last year, and from these floral beauties nearly 6,000 papers of seeds were put up and given to the soldiers to send home.

The city authorities of Philadelphia are putting bird boxes in the public parks and routing out the squirrels. The squirrels were interesting objects in the parks, but they destroyed the birds' nests and eggs, and hence their banishment.

A Mrs. Gilliard, of Pittsburgh, baked some sponge cake the other day, using arsenic by mistake for carbonate of soda. The cake did not set well upon the stomachs of the family, but medical skill saved all their lives.

The Ohio Senate has passed a bill providing for the inspection of theatres and halls for public assemblies, and to see that they are protected against fire, and are provided with sufficient means of egress in case of fire or alarm.

The venerable John Prentiss, now eighty-seven years of age, once editor of the Keene, (N. H.) *Republican*, which he established sixty-six years ago, is still able to wield his pen, and writes regularly for the Portsmouth *Journal*.

A drafted soldier, named Harvey Maxwell, committed suicide by cutting his throat at Camp Carrington, near Louisville, Ky., last week. His friends arrived with a substitute to take his place a few hours after his death.

On the evening of the 27th inst., the house occupied by Mrs. Lurene J. King, a fortune-teller, in Utica, was destroyed by fire, and suspicion strongly pointed to four young men as the incendiaries, who have been arrested.

A rival for the Armstrong gun is announced in Pittsburgh, Penn. The inventor has challenged Sir William Armstrong to a trial in November next; each piece to be fired two hundred consecutive times.

Dr. Gilman Kimballa, of Lowell, recently performed successfully an amputation of the hip joint of a man who suffered from an incurable disease of the thigh, and this was his only hope.

A new Republican paper is about to be started in Detroit, of which Hon. J. M. Edmunds, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, is to be editor-in-chief.

The breech-loading rifle commission at the Springfield Armory are busier than ever, as their work nears completion. They will recommend the breech-loading rifle.

Madame Pierre Doyer, residing in Quebec, has reached the respectable age of one hundred and thirteen years.

The Boston *Traveller* calls for the employment of steam-colliers, in order to cheapen the production of coal.

In Minnesota the weather is very mild, and steamboat men look for the opening of the Missisipi to Lake Pepin within a day or two.

A reward of $1,000 has been offered by Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, for the capture of the murderers of Captain Watkins, at South River, Anne Arundel Co., on Sunday last. It is supposed that the murderer Boyle and his accomplices have made their way to the Potomac River, and crossed over into Virginia.

The steamer *Charlie Miller*, while bound down the Cumberland River from Nashville, was capsized and sunk twelve miles below Nashville on Thursday morning by the severe storm. Mr. S. Van Winckle, the steward of the boat, and the cabin boy, Oscar Lewis, were drowned.

It is Col. John Wilson, of Chicago, formerly of the Illinois Central Railroad, who has been promoted from Third Auditor to Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Maunsel B. Field, and not Mr. Wilson, of the Chicago *Journal*, as has been announced.

The dry-dock formerly in use at New-Orleans was converted by the rebels into a "ram" war steamer. It has just been replaced by another from Madison, Ind., which arrived at New-Orleans, in tow, on the 17th inst., with a cargo of eleven hundred tons of hay.

A wedding took place lately at Nice which attracted much attention there. The bridegroom was a son of Bishop Kip, of California, and the bride, Miss Kinney, of Newark, New-Jersey. The wedding took place in the English Chapel, Bishop Kip officiating.

Augustus R. S. Foote, son of the late Admiral Foote, has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, and appointed to duty on Gen Grant's staff. He leaves New-Haven in a day or two for the front.

The Secretary of War has declined to grant a petition from the citizens of Worcester asking for two rebel cannon to be used in firing salutes, on the ground that it would be establishing a precedent that could not be generally complied with.

The Peekskill *Democrat* says that a company has recently been organized in that village for the manufacture of steel umbrella and parasol frames, with a capital of $40,000, and called "The Anderson Manufacturing Company."

A short time ago the treasurer of a manufacturing company down east made an offer for a lot of cotton, which was refused. Last week he purchased the cotton for $90,000 less than he offered at first.

Bishop L. L. Hamline, of the M. E. Church, died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on the 23d. He had been sick during the entire Winter. He was one of the most eminent divines and prominent leaders in the Methodist denomination.

A gentleman named J. W. Towner, of Putnam County, has been writing to the Carmel *Free Press* how he reduced his weight from 320 pounds to 214 pounds, and still getting lighter. He does it by living almost exclusively on animal food:

The body of a young woman named Sarah A. Lowell was found in the river near Saco, Me., last Sunday, frozen to a cake of ice. She had bills and notes in her pocket to the value of nearly $700.

The guerrillas are ravaging the country between Pilot Knob and the Mississippi River, and have caused some fright on the rear of St. Genevive, Mo.

Poughkeepsie is about to indulge in a first-class house, to be called the "City Hotel." The cost of grounds and building complete is estimated to amount to $160,000.

Miss Rhoda A. Parker, 68 years old, was found dead in bed at Lowell, on Friday evening. She had evidently been dead some time, as her body was in a state of decomposition.

G. & C. Merriam have just filed an order for 200 copies of the latest edition of *Webster's Unabridged* from the State of Wisconsin, the books being ordered for the High Schools of that State

Some idea of the profits of sutlers may be gained from the fact that in the army of the Potomac, in three days, one man sold apples enough at from five to eight cents each, to come to $300.

A soldier's wife by marrying again forfeits all her pensions from the date of her marriage, and if she again becomes a widow she cannot resume them.

A police officer at Roxbury, Mass., was attacked by a muskrat while making his rounds the other night, and had to shoot it with his revolver.

The prospect for a large number of Summer visitors at Newport this season is good. Applications for accommodations are already numerous.

A draft found its way into Wall-street yesterday, drawn by a Richmond, Va., house for £300 sterling, which cost the purchaser $80,000 in rebel currency.

A committee to inquire into the alleged attempt to bribe the Pennsylvania Legislature has been appointed, and will sit during the recess.

Nearly twenty steamers are advertised to leave St. Louis for Fort Benton and intermediate points in Idaho and Montana Territories.

A "colored gentleman" from the State of Mississippi, has purchased a pretty residence in Louisiana, Mo., for $2,800.

Peter Fuller, of Pomfret, Vt., has recently sold twelve Spanish merino ewes to three Bridgewater gentlemen for $2,400.

A vein of coal, eight feet in thickness, has been opened on Dry Wood creek, Bourbon county, Kansas.

A gentleman of New-Mexico has a contract to supply the Indians on the reservation with corn at 23 cents per pound—$12 80 per bushel.

Buffalo papers notice the blossoming of soft maple trees, and say the season there is a month earlier than last year.

The St. Lawrence was on Friday last still choked with ice in the neighborhood of the Thousand Islands.

The last grand carnival of the skating season in Toronto, came off last Saturday, when, the *Globe* says, the ice was in excellent condition.

The vote on the constitutional amendment in New-York is returned from all but four counties. It is 50,480 in favor, and 73,250 against.

A citizen of Worcester, Mass., who suppresses his name, presented the town with $100,000, to found a school of industrial science.

The Seventy-first Regiment gave a sociable last evening at its armory, corner of Centre and Grand streets.

The powder mills of Hazard & Co., at Canton Conn., blew up at 2 o'clock yesterday morning No lives lost.

The New-York State authorities have decided to open the Erie Canal on the 1st of May.

The Edward Everett statue fund now amounts to $31,794.

A son of Dr. Livingstone, the well known African traveler, is a sergeant in the Union army.

The Opinion of Mr. Justice Smith in the Case of the St. Albans Raiders.

A dispatch to the Boston *Journal*, dated Montreal, March 29, says:

"A considerable time previous to that announced for the opening of the court, a large concourse gathered on the corridor and stairs leading to the Superior Court. There was a full attendance of the Bar, likewise very many ladies. The Court went over a considerable portion of the case, holding that the prisoners were belligerents, and that Young had a commission; also, that it is not for a neutral to inquire into the validity of a commission, and since such is the case, it was impossible to extradite the prisoners unless there should something further be shown to take the case of the prisoners out of the ordinary category of belligerents. The law of nations did not consider that a breach of neutrality took away the character of a belligerent. The Court held that, even supposing the prisoners have gone through Canada to St. Albans, and thereby infringed our neutrality in the broadest sense, it would not change their status as belligerents. But there had been little proof of any breach of neutrality, except some little in connection with Mr. Clay. For the American Government to claim that a breach of neutrality by the prisoners had given that government any rights which it did not possess by international law, was a non sequitur; it was the neutral only which was the aggrieved party, and the peaceful passage of these prisoners through our territory could not affect the relations between the two belligerent parties. The extension of civilization had extended the laws regulating the carrying on of warfare, as the extension of commerce had done. So, in respect of the same, the Court could not hold that he had any jurisdiction whereby he could extradite the prisoners.

Mr. Justice Smith at 2 o'clock finished the delivery of his judgment, by pronouncing that the raiders were discharged.

At the instance of Mr. Devlin they were again at once arrested for an attempt to murder Mr. Huntington, of St. Albans, on the 19th of October last. They were then remanded till Saturday.

The judgment occupied three hours and a half in the delivery, and at its close was received with continued cheers, which the authorities of the court were unable to quell. The acclamations were continued down the stairs, and reechoed by the crowd in the street.

The New State Bounty Law.

The following amended law, in relation to providing the means for payment of bounties, and for reimbursing municipalities, was passed March 29, and is invested with the highest general interest, in consequence of the enforcement of the draft:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 6, chapter 29, of the laws of 1865, passed Feb. 10, 1865, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 6. A bounty, to the amount hereinbefore provided, shall be paid to any person, and to any drafted man, who has furnished or who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, or to any person who shall be drafted, to apply on the quota, under the call of December 19, A. D., 1864, which substitute or drafted man shall have been accepted by the authorities of the United States and credited to the town, city or county in which said person or drafted man shall be enrolled, and which substitute or drafted man shall go to reduce the quota in such town city or county; which bounty shall be paid under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, by general orders. But if any such person or drafted man has received any sum from any city, county or town, he shall receive, by virtue hereof, no more than enough to make the amount to be paid to him equal to the bounty hereby provided for

Sec. 2. Section 6 of chapter 41 of the laws of 1865, passed Feb. 24, 1865, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 6. A bounty, to the amount hereinbefore provided, shall be paid to any person or drafted man who has furnished or who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, or to any person who shall be drafted, to apply on the quota under the call of Dec. 19, A. D. 1864, which substitute or drafted man shall have been accepted by the authorities of the United States, and credited to the town, city or county in which such person or drafted man shall be enrolled, and which substitute or drafted man shall go to reduce the quota in such town, city or county; which bounty shall be paid under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, by general orders. But if any such person or drafted man has received any sum from any city, county or town, he shall receive, by virtue hereof, no more than enough to make the amount to be paid to him equal to the bounty hereby provided for.

Sec. 3. Chapter 56 of the laws of 1865 is hereby amended so that the several sections thereof, herein specified, shall read as follows:

Sec. 1. There shall be imposed, levied and collected for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1865, a tax of two per cent. upon the assessed value of the real and personal property in the State of New-York, or so much thereof as may be necessary to provide for the payment and reimbursement, or refunding or crediting the bounties directed to be paid, reimbursed, refunded or credited by the act, chapter 29 of the laws of 1865, and by the act, chapter 41 of the laws of 1865, which tax shall be levied, collected and paid into the State Treasury in the same manner that all other State taxes are required to be levied, collected and paid.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of raising the money required therefor, without delay, the Comptroller is authorized to issue bonds in anticipation of the said tax, to such an amount as may be necessary, and in such sums and forms as may be most convenient, at a rate of interest not exceeding 7 per cent per annum.

Sec. 3. The sum of $30,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the aforesaid bounties, the principal and interest of the said bonds, and the necessary expenses of the Comptroller in carrying into effect this act, and also the act, chapter 29, aforesaid, not including, however, any expenses of the military authorities.

Sec. 4. Any moneyed institution, incorporated under the laws of this State, may invest the moneys held by it in the said bonds, or in the stock of this State, to any extent which it may deem proper, without regard to the amount to which it may have been limited in making such investments by its charter. And the Comptroller may issue to cities, counties and towns, for the reimbursing or refunding to the same, of the bounties paid by them, the reimbursing or refunding of which is authorized by sections 2 and 7, of chapter 29 of the laws 1865, (nothwithstanding, and without awaiting the happening of the contingency in said section 7 contemplated,) the bonds authorized by this act, and he may deliver the same to such official person of the said cities, counties or towns respectively, as shall be authorized to receive the same by law, or by the general orders of the Governor as Commander-in-Chief, and in the manner and at the times in such law, or in such general orders prescribed.

Sec. 5. If a law in pursuance of section 12, article 7, of the constitution of this State, for creating or contracting a debt for the providing of means for the payment of bounties to be submitted to the people shall be approved by the people at the next general election, as therein provided, then the tax imposed by the first section of this act shall not be levied and collected, but the bonds to be issued by the Comptroller under this act shall be converted into the bonds authorized by the law so submitted and approved, in the manner therein provided; and the provisions of this act shall apply to any moneys already furnished to the Comptroller for the purposes aforesaid, and to any subscriptions or agreements already made for the furnishing of money for such purpose.

Sec. 6. If the law mentioned in section 5 hereof, shall be approved by the people at the next general election, as therein provided, the comptroller, as soon as such approval shall be known to his satisfaction from the official returns received by him or by either of the State canvassers, shall issue a circular directing the tax herein provided for, to be omitted, and shall direct a copy of such circular to the treasurer and another to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of each county.

Sec. 4. So much of section 3, of chapter 29, aforsaid, and of section 3 of chapter 41 aforesaid, as reads as follows: "And there shall also be paid to each drafted man who shall be actually mustered into the military or naval service of the United States the sum of $250," is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This amendatory act shall take effect immediately.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We are informed that the reports in relation to the hostility of bushwhackers in Jackson County to the workmen on the line of the Pacific Railroad, near Independence, have been exaggerated. No laborer has been molested or threatened, but a few petty thefts have been committed, from time to time, of property belonging to the company. The work has not been stopped a single day, and the bridges destroyed by Price east of Kansas City have been rebuilt. Trains are now ready to run regularly between that place and Independence. Orders have been given for immediately laying the track to the Little Blue, and the work will now be pushed with all possible rapidity from west to east, as well as from east to west.

From Warrensburgh the road bed is graded to Kingville, and the track will be laid to Holden, nine miles from Warrensburgh, before the end of next month. All the iron spikes, ties, culvert timbers have been bought, and are now ready for use. About eight hundred laborers are employed on the grading, and were it not for recent wet weather, this part of the work would have been finished as far as Pleasant Hill. Additional laborers are going forward every day. Fifty teams and carts were sent up the road on Thursday morning, and from all the information in our possession we are happy to assure our readers, that the progress of the road toward its final completion is entirely satisfactory. Unless some unforeseen accident or interference should occur, which cannot be provided against, the company confidently expect that the road will be completed its entire length to Kansas City by the middle of July.

Gov. Fletcher manifests a strong interest in this work, as he does in all enterprises connected with our system of internal improvements. The Governor has secured ample military protection for the laborers employed on the road, and Gen. Pope and Geo. Dodge have assured the company of their hearty coöperation in promoting the early completion of the railroad by the aid of a military force adequate at all times to drive off rebels in large or small gangs. The presence of three additional companies of cavalry has been secured, and the men are now on the ground protecting the workmen and property of the company. The prospective completion of the Pacific Railroad is an event in which every citizen of St. Louis is interested. For years the want of this important road has been increasing, and we are pleased to record the favorable symptoms of its present condition, which promise so abundantly to give us a finished road before the Summer months are over.

The Grant Family.—At Covington, directly opposite our city, reside the parents and sisters of our Lieutenant-General. They were among our earliest Western friends, and have shown us many kind attentions. Week before last we were called to officiate at the funeral of Miss Clara, one of the sisters, who early fell a victim to consumption, but has left to her friends the unquestioned assurance of being crowned with the glory, and honor, and immortality that she sought. The family are members of the Greenup-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and family altar and closets often have the name of Ulysses whispered to the Father of spirits. It would be wrong, of course, to betray the confidence of the family, or give to the public what a dutiful son only meant for a parent's eye. From a recent letter of Gen. Grant, however, we presume to snatch a single paragraph that distinctly unfolds our national prospects as they appear to the writer. He says: "We are now having fine weather, and I think will be able to wind up matters about Richmond soon. I am anxious to have Lee hold on where he is a short time longer, so that I can get him into a position where he must lose a great portion of his army. The rebellion has lost its vitality, and if I am not much mistaken there will be no rebel army of any great dimensions a few weeks hence. Any great catastrophe to any one of our armies would, of course, revive the enemy for a short time, but I expect no such thing to happen. I am in excellent health, but would enjoy a little respite from duty wonderfully. I hope it will come soon. I shall expect to make you a visit the coming Summer.—*The Christian Advocate.*

A Thousand Dollar Copperhead.—In the Executive office at Columbia, S. C., was found a letter from D. M. Seymour, of Hartford, to Gov. Gist, dated Nov. 30, 1860, and inclosing $1,000, which Mr. Seymour begged the Governor to invest in South Carolina six per cent. stock, with which the State was raising funds to oppose the General Government. Mr. Seymour writes at some length in defence of the position of South Carolina, and expressly states that he sends his money for the express purpose of aiding the State in her effort "to defend her rights."

Gov. Gist, in his reply, says:

"The money shall be drawn and applied as you direct, and I am satisfied you will never lose a dollar. If we should be overcome by superior numbers, and become a conquered province, some patriot will be left to conceal gold enough in our mountain recesses to refund the amount due you with interest."

Mr. Seymour had better begin to examine those "mountain recesses," if he wishes to find his money.—*Providence Journal.*

LAW REPORTS.

A Warning to Young Girls.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

His Honor held the Court open yesterday morning for the purpose of disposing of the case of Eliza Ploss, an interesting young girl, convicted last week upon an indictment for grand larceny. The evidence in this case showed that on the 13th of January last, the prisoner picked up a purse containing $270, the property of a poor woman. Besides the money, the purse contained a receipt for rent, containing the full name and address of the owner of the money. It was also advertised extensively, and the advertisement brought to the notice of the prisoner and her mother. The money was finally traced to the prisoner, and the woman who had lost the money called on her and begged her to return it, but the prisoner's mother said that the description given of the purse was incorrect: the one found by her daughter being a new one, and not containing any rent receipt. After her arrest, the prisoner confessed that she had thrown the original pocket-book away, and substituted a new one, of a different shape, for the purpose of deceiving the owner. She also stated that her brother had taken the money away from her and gone off to the army. After her conviction, His Honor postponed sentence for a week, stating that if restitution was made to the loser of the money he would impose a light sentence, but as the money was not refunded she was yesterday brought up for sentence. Judge Russel said to the prisoner that he would still give her an opportunity to reform and escape severe punishment, provided her friends would restore the money. He should therefore send her to the House of Refuge, where she would be kept for seven years, until she was twenty-one, unless in the meantime the money was returned, when he would have her released. The prisoner probably did not realize, until her sentence was pronounced, that she had committed a grave crime deserving of severe punishment. She burst into tears, and clung screaming to her mother, begging her not to leave her, and to save her from prison. Her case should be a warning and a reminder that honesty is the best policy.

The Court adjourned *sine die.*

Supreme Court Decisions.

CHAMBERS—MARCH 31.

Before Judge Leonard.

In the matter of the application of J. Lester Wallack, the application is denied. Thomas J. McArthur *vs.* Hugh McCrossan; the motion is granted with $10 costs to abide the event. The People *ex. rel.* Theodore Bessonet, *et. al. vs.* Ernest Radike; the defendant is discharged without costs to either party. Catharine L. Schmoltze *vs.* George H. Schmoltze, the report of the referee is confirmed and a judgment of divorce granted.

In the matter of the petition of John Leveridge and Stephen A. Frost, two of the trustees appointed by the will of Samuel M. Thompson, to be relieved of their duties, and to have trustees or a trustee appointed in their place: the United States Trust Company may be appointed trustee, and the resignations accepted; Mr. Drake, May, I think, properly resign if he please.

Before Judge Clerke.

Catharine Nevins *vs.* The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company et al.; Judgment in conformity with the prayer of the complaint; allowances according to the memorandum with the Clerk.

Superior Court Decisions.

SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 31.

Before Justice Monell.

John F. Schepeler *vs.* Wm. Grove, et al.—The motion is granted without costs to either party. Joseph Tyler *vs.* The New-Amsterdam Insurance Company; the motion for a new trial is denied. H. Burgessen *vs.* J. Kissel; the case is sent to the Sheriff's jury to assess damages.

Before Justice Garvin.

Thomas McConnaugton *vs.* James W. Wallack; the motion is granted as directed in the order as herewith filed. If the plaintiff shall desire any further or other amendment of the complaint, he is at liberty to renew his motion on the payment of $10 costs. Wm. E. Walton *vs.* John Hicks & Co.; the motion is denied without prejudice to the defendant's right to renew the motion in case plaintiff shall not be found, without costs to either party. James Reynolds *vs.* John Kelley, Sheriff, &c.; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Justice Barbour.

Chas. B. Allen *vs.* Chas. Manderwerth—Case and amendments settled; (papers in the clerk's office.) Babel Betz *vs.* Chas. Betz—Order as to the estate of the defendant settled, and a receiver appointed.

COMMON PLEAS.

By Judge Daly.

Plumejean *vs.* Ouc—The motion made to cancel the satisfaction piece is granted.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following is the list of wills admitted during the week past: Thomas Carr, Howell Dobbs, James Duncan, Claudine B. Schwartz, Mary Weeks, George A. Brehm, W. A. Keen, William Forrest, D. A. Fowler, Louis Pierre Barse, William L. Showyer, James Grant and Horace Hunt.

The will of James Grant bequeaths to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum the sum of one hundred dollars, and to the Society of St. Paul a like sum. None of the others contain anything of public interest.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 1, 1865.

$50,000	U. S. 6s.'81..R.	105¼	500	Erie Railway.....	50¾
2,000	U.S. 6s, '81...C.	105¼	500	do..........	50½
24,000	do..........	105	3500	do..........	51
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	105¼	200	do..........s4	51
40,000	do..........	105⅜	2500	do..........	51¼
46,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s..C.		500	do..........	51½
	New issue.....	105⅝	500	do..........	51⅛
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s. C.	91⅝	500	do..........	51
5,000	Mo.6s, issued to		200	do..........s10	50⅛
	Pacific R.......	64	400	do..........s30	49⅝
2,000	Cal. 7s..........	120	500	do..........	51¾
40,000	Ohio & Miss. C	21⅛	300	do..........	51⅝
10,000	do..........	21¼	700	do..........	51⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	96	200	do..........s30	50
1,000	Erie 2d M. '79..	100	100	Hudson R. R......	99⅛
3,000	Mich. Cen. 8's,		100	do..........s15	99
	New Loan.....	110	60	Pac. M. S. Co.....	275
5,000	Al.&T.H.2M.Pr.	75	1700	Reading R.......	90⅛
1,000	T.&W.1stMEx..	90	100	do..........	90¾
8,000	Gal.& C.1st. Ex.	95	100	do..........	91
2,000	P..Ft.W.& C.1st	100	200	do..........s10	91½
3,000	McG. & W. 1st.	71⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R......	93
10,000	Am. Gold....s15	150	100	do..........c	94
28,000	do..........	151	100	Mich. S. & N. I...	59⅛
10,000	do..........s10	150	100	Ill. Cen. R.....s10	94
23	Bk. of N.America.	105	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R..	54⅛
50	Metropolitan Bk..	119	100	do..........	54¼
5	Fourth Nat.Bank.	90⅛	600	do..........	54
600	Cumb. Coal Pr....	34⅛	1000	do..........	53¾
200	do..........	35	100	C. & N. W. R....	22¾
200	do..........b10	35	100	do..........	22⅝
250	Quick Min. Co....	62	50	C. & N. W. Pr....	50
100	do..........	61⅛	100	do..........	49¾
600	Mar. Min. Co......	13¾	10	do..........	50⅛
300	do..........	13⅞	100	Chic. & R. I....x d	83⅛
15	N. Y. Cen. R......	87⅛	1000	do..........	84
100	do..........s10	86	66	Chic..B.& Q.R....	103
100	do..........s15	86	500	P., Ft. W. & C.x-d	83
500	do..........	86¼	400	do..........	83¾
400	do..........	86⅛	1000	do..........	82⅛
100	do..........s4	86¾	300	do..........	82¼
100	do..........s10	86½	500	do..........	82
300	do..........c	86⅛	300	do..........	81¾
100	Chic. & Al. Pr....	85	500	do..........	81⅛

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen..........	86⅝	300	Chic. & R. I.x-d.c	84
200	do..........b10	86⅝	100	do..........c	84¼
100	do..........s10	86⅛	100	do..........s3	83¾
100	do..........c	86¾	100	do..........c	84⅛
200	Erie Railway....s3	51¼	300	Chi. & N. W....s3	22⅝
200	do..........c	51⅛	200	do..........c	22⅛
6000	do..........	51⅛	400	do..........s3	22
800	do..........c	51¾	100	Ch. &N.W.Pr...b3	50
2000	do..........s3	51¾	100	do..........c	50
700	do..........c	51⅛	300	Pitts.Ft.W.& C..c	82
1100	do..........c	52	200	do..........s3	81¾
100	Hudson R. R....s3	99	100	do..........	82⅝
100	do..........c	99⅛	10,000	Ohio & M. C...	21¼
200	Reading R....	91	20,000	do..........	21¼
200	M. S. & N. I. R s3	51⅛	50	Cum. Coal..........	35
100	do..........s3	51¾	200	Quick. Min. Co.s3	61¼
300	do..........s3	51⅞	100	do..........s10	61¾
100	do..........	51⅞	600	Mariposa Min...b3	15
200	do..........b3	51⅞	650	do..........s3	15
100	do..........b3	52	100	do..........s3	14¾
100	Mich. Cen. R......	93	100	do..........s3	14⅝

Saturday, April 1, 1865.

Only one session of the Stock Exchange was held to-day. The market was steady on the Government Stocks, and again very firm and upward at the close on the New-York and Western Railways and on some of the Miscellaneous Shares. The Gold Room was quiet, notwithstanding the exciting War bulletins from Gen. Grant's Army. The range of sales was 151½@152 ꝑ cent., the same as on Friday. Money was easy to the Brokers at 6@7 ꝑ cent., the leading firms paying but 6 ꝑ cent. The subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 ꝑ cent. Popular Loan at the First National Bank amount to $400,000.

At 3 o'clock, on the Street, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday afternoon. The general market firm; Gold 152 ꝑ cent.:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s......	91⅛	91⅝	Pittsburgh.........	53¼	53¾
U. S. 5-20's......	105¼	105⅝	Northwest.........	22⅝	22⅞
T. Certificates......	98⅜	98⅜	N. West Pref.......	50	50
N. Y. Central......	87⅛	86¾	Rock Island.......	84	84¼
Erie............	52⅜	52⅛	Fort Wayne.......	82¼	82
Hudson.........	100	99⅛	Cum'land Coal.....	35⅛	35¼
Reading.........	90¾	91	Quicksilver.......	62⅛	61⅞
Mich. Southern..	52	52	Mariposa.........	13⅛	15
Illinois Cen......	94¼	94¼	Ohio & M. Certfs	21¼	21¼

The shipments of Specie by the day's steamers amount to $43,500, making for the week only $79,308.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........	110	Fourth National.....	90⅛
Merchants'..........	108	Amer. Exchange....	115
America..........	130	Pacific..........	165
Phenix..........	90	Bank of N. America.	105
Tradesmen's..........	120	Hanover..........	95
Butch'rs' & Drov'rs'.	120	Irving..........	100
Commerce..........	95	Metropolitan..........	118
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	90	Corn Exchange......	102
Broadway..........	210	Continental..........	95
Central National....	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83......	95	Ill. Cent. 7 ꝑ c. '75....	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......	100	Alton & T. H. 2d m. pr.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76..	104	Chi. & N. W. S. F......	90
Erie 1st mort. '68......	100	Chi. & N. W. 1st mort..	73
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '79....	100	Han. & St. Jo. L. G...	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83....	92	Tol. & W. 1st m. ext'd	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80..	88	Gal. & Chi. ex......	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69..	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d m......	95
Har. 1st M., '69-'72....	101	Clev. & Tol. S. F......	95½
Mich.C. 8 ꝑ ct., '69-'72	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st m.	100
M.C. New 1st m. 8 ꝑ c '82.	110	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d m	78
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ꝑ c. 1st.	109	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds conv.	80
M. S. 7 ꝑ c. 2d mort...	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths m..	70
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68.	90	At. & Gt. West. 1st m	66
M. S.&N. I. S. F. 7 ꝑ c.	95	Peninsula R. R. bonds.	75

The following is the official statement of the business of the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, for the month of March:

March 1, 1865, by balance..................		$11,282,143 19
On account of customs.........	$5,471,026 47	
On account of loans.........	3,168,394 75	
On acct. of internal revenue..	770,228 91	
On account of Post-office Department.........	124,388 58	
On account of transfers.........	21,330,000 00	
On account of patent fees......	10,417 13	
On account of miscellaneous..	19,081,113 02—	49,955,568 86
Payments..................		$61,237,712 05
Treasury drafts..................	$53,410,239 19	
Post-office drafts..................	127,500 05—	53,537,739 24
March 31, 1865, balance..................		$7,699,972 81
By balance, credit, disbursing accounts..................	$15,304,281 64	
By receipts during the month.	55,743,520 45—	71,047,802 09
To payments..................		44,483,293 80
Balance..................		$26,564,508 29
By balance, credit, interest accounts..................	$4,229,006 80	
By appropriations..................	681,529 77—	4,910,536 57
To payments in coin..................	2,009,665 74	
To payments in notes..................	314,889 79—	2,324,555 53
Balance..................		$2,585,981 04
By receipts for customs in the month of March, 1855..................		$5,477,026 47
By receipts for customs in the month of March, 1864..................		$7,670,092 74
Decrease in the month of March, 1865.		$2,193,066 27
By balance, credit, bullion and expense account for Assay Office..................		$135,772 32
By coin received during the month..................	$1,609,464 73	
By fine bars received during the month..................	367,287 01—	1,976,751 74
Total..................		$2,112,524 06
To payments in coin..................	$1,215,639 76	
To payments in fine bars..................	155,861 39—	1,371,501 15
Balance..................		$741,022 91
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office..................	$36,850,462 14	
By funds in hand in Assay Office..................	556,443 77—	37,406,905 91
By fine bars in Assay Office....	227,186 93	
By unparted bullion in Assay Office..................	678,218 36—	905,405 29
Total..................		$38,312,311 20
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed..................	$2,310,631 16	
Less due depositors..................	703,892 29—	3,013,523 45
Balance..................		$35,298,787 75

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending March 31, 1865:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins..................	$9,000	
Foreign Bullion..................	28,000	
United States Bullion..................	1,113,000—	$1,150,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases:		
Foreign Coins..................	13,000	
Foreign Bullion..................	4,600	
United States Bullion, contained in Gold..................	11,000	
United States Bullion, old Coins..................	1,300	
United States Bullion, Washoe	—	
United States Bullion, Lake Superior..................	100—	30,000 00
Total Deposits, payable in Bars	150,000	
Total Deposits, payable in Coin.	1,030,000—	$1,180,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped..................		1,307,771 96
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage..................		1,010,607 47

The Financial Crisis.

From the Circular of Jerome, Riggs & Co.

The week has been marked by another heavy decline in railway shares. Prices have now reached a point far below values, unless the public have been previously greatly mistaken as to their actual worth. There is, however, a general feeling of uncertainty as to the condition of our roads, and till this is dispelled we cannot expect to see any very decided recovery.

The Erie Railway is a case well in point. The financial management of that company has been most wretched. It has now a very large and unmanageable floating debt, that bane of American railways, without any means for payment but its own shares, which cannot now be sold at one-half of their par value. Gross incompetence in this case seems to be tainted with something worse. As matters now stand, we see no other mode of relief for this company but to devote for a series of years its net earnings to the payment of its debts, foregoing dividends in the meantime. But there seems to be no way of determining what the net earnings have been or are likely to be. While the company is expending millions annually in construction, it is next to impossible to say what are current expenses. A considerable portion of the new capital may have gone, in one way or another, to running expenses, so that when the company finds itself unable to borrow, its necessities may make a large inroad upon what appears to be net income.

The fall in New York Central is due to similar causes—the uncertainty as to the value of that stock. The company admits so much in its application to the Legislature for aid. In the excessive fluctuations of prices of all kind of articles used in repairs, it is impossible to form any estimate as to the future. Unless the company is allowed to increase its passenger rates, or unless there is a very decided decline in prices of articles used in running the road, it is not improbable that it may be compelled to forego its next dividend.

These two roads may be taken as examples for all others. There are some probably in much better condition, while there may be others in much worse. The inflation of the currency, and the extraordinary stimulus communicated to every branch of business by the war, supplied the means for putting up the price of shares while the earnings increased in an extraordinary degree. The inflation continues, but the stimulus due to the war is nearly over, and with it we must soon expect to see a falling off in the traffic of our roads. The price of merchandise and produce have fallen very largely, which must have an effect to check their movement to a very considerable extent. The fall in gold, by reducing the cost of operating, increases in an equal degree the value of railroad securities, at the same time its effect is to induce an unwillingness to deal in them. The very fact that increases their value depresses the market price.

Another cause operating to the disadvantage of railway securities is the popularity of Governments. The rate of interest they pay far exceeds the average income to be expected from railroads, and as the utmost confidence prevails in reference to them, they are absorbing nearly the whole available capital of the country. While this feeling continues, railroad securities are likely to be neglected except for speculative purposes.

The cause operating with the greatest force, probably, against the credit of railroads, is the manner in which they have been conducted for several years past. The parties having in charge many of our leading roads, sought, and wield their places for stock jobbing operations, in which the interests of the owners of the property are quite as liable to be sacrificed as protected. This fact is notorious, and is calculated to weaken confidence that otherwise might be felt in these works. Other enterprises could not hope for success managed upon the principles upon which many of our railroads are conducted. Till a radical revolution is effected in this particular, we can not expect to see a return of confidence in them for investment.

We are aware that prices are low—in many cases not equaling one-half the cost of some of our best railroads, and that their traffic must, on the long run, continue to increase. The depression is due to causes temporary in their duration, but none the less potent in their influence. It is not impossible that lower prices may yet be made, from the mercurial character of our people, who go to extremes in everything, or from the influence of causes not yet in operation. The fall, so far, has been in the face of an easy money market. Should any steps be taken to retire the Government currency, great financial embarrassment and distress would inevitably result, which would carry prices of all kinds of property far below the present rates.

In the present crisis it would be unsafe to hazard any opinion as to the future, except that a return to a normal condition, which is only to be reached when our currency is convertible into gold at its par value, is to be a long and painful process. We admit the abundant resources of the country, and have unbounded faith in the ability of our people to sustain all the obligations they may assume, but still we cannot escape the general law that one extreme must follow another. We have gone through the period of high prices and of extraordinary excitement and activity. We have now entered upon the reverse—one of low prices and of depression and inaction. Some of the effects are already seen. Business is only active when prices are either stationary or rising. When they are falling, there is no one to sustain them.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.	
To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
The Semi-Weekly Times.	
One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00
The Weekly Times.	
One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from President Lincoln, dated at City Point, March 31, to the Secretary of War, conveys the intelligence of very hard fighting on Friday near the Dabney House. At first the enemy drove back our left from that point toward the Boydton plank-road. Our forces afterward rallied, drove the enemy in turn, and took the White Oak road, occupying the ground held by the rebels in the morning. Four rebel flags were captured during the day.

The heavy storm of rain had made the roads very muddy, and interfered somewhat with military operations. It is reported, however, that Gen. Sheridan had been heard from in close proximity to the Southside Railroad, and that he had had a successful encounter with the enemy, in which he captured 500 prisoners. When last heard from he was near Burkesville.

A dispatch from Fish River Point, near Alabama City, says that our fleet went up Mobile Bay on the 20th ult. and shelled Newport, Belle Rosa and Coward Landings, doing considerable damage. No response was made by the rebels.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a concurrent resolution was adopted fixing Tuesday next for the election by the two Houses of a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Bills were passed incorporating the Yonkers Water Company; relative to evidence in actions on promissory notes, bills of exchange and bank checks. Incorporating the Permanent Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Authorizing the consolidation of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company in New-York with the Buffalo extension of the Great Western and Atlantic Railroad Company. To amend the Excise Law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. The bill amending the charter of the Manhattan Gas Light Company was amended so as to allow the company to charge $3 50 per thousand feet, instead of $2 50, and was then ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, the Soldiers' Voting Bill was ordered to a third reading. Bills were passed making appropriations to repair the breaks in the State canals that were caused by the late flood; to amend the act relative to the registry of births, marriages and deaths in New-York; relative to sewers and drainage in the City of New-York; to legalize certain acts of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County.

GENERAL NEWS.

The election in Connecticut takes place to-morrow. The following are the nominees for State officers and Congressmen:

	Republican	Democratic
For Governor	W. A. Buckingham,	O. S. Seymour
For Lieut.-Gov.	Roger Averill,	Thos. H. Bond
For Sec. of State	Gabriel W. Coit,	Jas. H. Hoyt
For Treasurer	Leman W. Cutler,	A. L. Kidston
For Congress.		
First District	Henry C. Deming,	H. A. Mitchell
Second District	Samuel S. Warner,	E. A. Russell
Third District	Aug. Brandegee,	F. L. Allen
Fourth District	John H. Hubbard,	Wm. Taylor

Secretary McCulloch has under consideration the question of appointing Tax Commissioners and Tax Collectors in some of the rebel States. Mr Fessenden was urged, while in office to appoint Commissioners for Mississippi, and made some examination of the subject, but did not consider it best to make such appointments. A renewed pressure is now made, particularly for the appointment of a Collector at Vicksburgh and Commissioners at Savannah.

The Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* says several of the largest butter makers in that vicinity, have their full supplies of last Summer and Fall's manufacture yet on hand, and the market constantly falling. A few weeks since, one wealthy farmer in Topsham, was offered fifty cents, and he would not sell, although the market was poorly supplied. Last week he had an offer of twenty-seven cents.

The Topeka (Kansas) *State Record* says a regiment, one thousand strong, camped at Indianola recently, all the privates of which had been rebel prisoners. The *Record* says they were "a very intelligent set of men." They avowed "there was no Union feeling among them, but they would not hereafter fight against either North or South." They were on their way to hunt up the hostile Indians.

The steamers now going up the Missouri River are loaded with emigrants for the interior of the State, and others bound to Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and the far West. Many of them are rebels from the country, and many hail from Illinois and Indiana. Large numbers of Southern refugees, who have small amounts of means, have joined free State companies going across the plains.

Among the Americans at Nice this Winter, says the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Jr., and son, Mr. Lloyd Aspinwall, Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota; Dr Fitz William Sargent and family, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Eustis and Miss Eustis, wife and daughter of the rebel "Secretary of Legation to His Imperial Majesty."

A lady going out from Vicksburgh a few days since, excited the suspicion of an officer by the peculiarity of her manner, and upon being searched was found in the heel of one of her shoes an accurate map of the fortifications of Vicksburgh, location of arsenals, various headquarters of Generals, and a full description of the various commissary and other public stores.

The United States officers seized three cases of nutmegs at Worcester, Mass., lately, that had been smuggled across the line from Canada, and sent there by express. After the seizure, a man appeared and paid the express charges, but when told that the cases had been seized, jumped into his wagon, and left so quickly as to escape arrest.

The Fort Pitt foundry at Pittsburgh will send to the great fair at Chicago, six model guns for the fortifications and Monitor Hall, of 20-inch, 10-inch, and 8-inch calibre, with balls of the same dimensions. Also, a *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, besides sending a man to build the fort, place the guns, and superintend matters generally.

The number of pensioners is increasing with startling rapidity, no less than 13,724 having been placed on the rolls during the year 1864. The number of invalid pensioners at the commencement of the present year was 29,422, and the number of widows pensioned was 36,968—making a total of 66,390.

The Indianapolis and Terre Haute Railroad Company promptly paid for all baggage destroyed by the fire that broke out on a train recently and consumed several cars. Among the claims was that of a bride on her way to the East. She claimed $2,300 as the value of a trunk containing a bridal trousseau, and the company paid her this sum.

Rev. E. W. Maxey, St. John's Church, Norristown, has lately received a bequest of $50 from an eccentric old gentleman of that place, Mr. John Boyer, who died leaving a fortune of $70,000, disposed of in a number of strange bequests, among them $30 to each engine and hose company of the borough, and $50 to his parish clergyman.

There has been a bitter quarrel among the inhabitants of St. Johnsbury, Vt., upon the question of dancing. The dancers closed their schools by a big ball at the St. Johnsbury House. The next day the anti-dancers shut off the water from the hotel, whereupon the landlord closed it. The matter has also got into the churches, and serious trouble is anticipated in them.

LOCAL NEWS.

The revised Internal Revenue Law went into operation yesterday. It imposes a large increase of taxation on every taxable interest, in response to the wants and claims of the National Treasury. It will add at least twenty-five per cent. to the income of the government from this source, and will afford great pecuniary relief to the National Treasury, by rendering the latter less dependent on loans, and measurably precluding all necessity for any futher inflation of the currency. In this way the new law must vastly improve and promote the public credit, both at home and abroad. Under the administration of the accomplished Secretary of the Treasury, and the able vigilant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, its prompt and rigid enforcement—in obedience to the peremptory demands of the public interest—is assured.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Volunteering to confer with the authorities in Washington in relation to accepting the revised enrollment. Another resolution was adopted requesting the same committee to request the State authorities to transfer to the county two millions of dollars of the State Bounty Bonds, in payment of the amount expended by the county in procuring volunteers.

The meeting of the volunteer firemen at Firemen's Hall adjourned without action until Tuesday, at 8 P. M., at the same place, the firemen generally not having been sufficiently notified of this meeting, and no communication from the Common Council in reply to Chief Decker's request for directions about the new law having yet been transmitted, that from the Aldermen only being at hand.

Elwood and Elizabeth Ploomer, aged 15 and 13 years respectively, and their mother Mrs Fannie Bansata, of No. 163 West Nineteenth-street, were committed by Justice Ledwith, the former for stealing about $1,200 worth of fancy goods and trinkets, and the latter for rearing her children as thieves and receiving the product of their pilfering.

At Police trials charges were preferred against Sergeant Crow and Officers Keelan and Moakler, of Brooklyn, and Officers Stephen Meagher, and James Keeley, of the Eighth Ward, New-York; but the officers being in every case able to defend themselves, the complaints were dismissed.

At a fire in the Eleventh-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street, and at another at No. 121 Bowery, last evening, the firemen, who were early on the ground, worked with vigilance and vigor. The loss at both fires is estimated at under $3,000.

Michael Cannovan, porter of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, was committed by Justice Ledwith to answer for an outrageous assault upon Mary McBride, of the same hotel.

James Taylor, a substitute who had been mustered into the service in the Ninth District, was fired upon and wounded in the arm while attempting to desert, on Thursday evening.

A limited business was reported in most kinds of Produce and Merchandise on Saturday. Breadstuffs were much lower; Provisions unsettled; Cotton, Whisky and Petroleum depressed. Sugars were more active and somewhat firmer. The Freight market was inactive, with 434 vessels of all classes in port.

The Overthrow of the Rebel Armies as Against the "Conquest of the South."

The standing argument of such pro-rebel organs as the London *Times*, that the States which have been overrun by our armies cannot be, and are not to-day, held in subjection to the authority of the National Government, finds no echo even in the most rabid of Davis' home organs. It is a theory, however, which meets a cordial response from the rebel mouthpiece here. Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and all the trans-Mississippi region of the South are said to be practically still in the hands of the Confederates; Missouri alone being excepted. East of the Mississippi, it is urged, the main points recovered from Davis' dominion, have been abandoned; and even "in Kentucky, and in Eastern Middle Tennessee conquest has paused, foiled by the immensity of the work in its front."

The mere distortion of facts by which this theory is sustained is far less remarkable than the perversion of sentiment in which the theory itself has its origin. Supposing it, for instance, to be true, that in all the trans-Mississippi and Gulf States there are no garrisons of national troops left to overawe the people, and supplant the local authorities, the prime fact proved thereby would simply be that the first and the greatest task to which the national army has been assigned is the overthrow of the insurgent forces. In every proclamation of the President, bearing upon the war, and in every one of his executive acts as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, the destruction of the rebel armies has been the great, the essential—indeed we may say the only—point aimed at. "Subjugation," so far from forming any important part of the executive programme, has not been contemplated either as a political expedient or a military necessity. And when the London pro-rebel press urges as the *ultima ratio* of its theory of Southern independence, that the conquest of the South has made no progress, but proclaim it to the world that the overthrow of liberty in the seceded States forms no part in the policy which the government has marked out for itself, in asserting the supremacy of the laws and constitution of the United States.

There is a rascally concealment of the truth, however, in these representations of the invincibility of those territories of the South which have been cut off from communication with the rebel government by the victorious march of Sherman. Since the fall of Atlanta, and the inglorious termination of Hood's adventures Northward, which shortly succeeded that event, Jeff. Davis and his organs have time and again confessed, that two thirds of the names on the rebel army muster roll were those of deserters. Is it necessary to ask if these armed Confederates have deserted Davis to fight the battle of separate State independence? Or to found a new Confederacy either East or West of the Mississippi? The testimony of every respectable authority at the South is, that those rebel deserters who have not returned to their homes, have taken to robbing and plundering in organized gangs on their own account; and that this class of armed rebels is vastly more feared by the property-owners of the South than the legions of Sherman or Thomas.

It is, in fact, only asserting what every one (North and South) capable of reflection knows perfectly well, to say that with the overthrow of the armies commanded by Lee, the Confederacy, as a Power, as a political league, as a social fabric, or by whatever other character its corporate existence has been known, *ceases to be*. It is simply trifling with reason to talk of "subjugating" a State in which the rebel military authority is once overthrown. There was no such design in the first arming of the national soldiery; there is no such aim in the prosecution of the war to-day. It is armed force alone that Grant and his Lieutenants in the field desire to strike. A few more strokes will finish their task, and there the subjugation of the South will have its beginning and its ending.

The Great Struggle in Russia.

The great contest between the Russian Emperor and the aristocracy still continues. We called attention, in a recent issue, to the address put forth by the Moscow Diet, urging a representation of the nobility in a new Imperial Parliament for all Russia. This address, and the debate accompanying it, were published, without permission, in a St. Petersburgh journal, and thus made public to Europe. The Emperor, indignant at such a divulging of the internal conflicts of the empire, has suppressed the journal and imprisoned the editor. The excitement over the contest between the Crown and the noblesse is intense through the country. The nobility denounce the ingenious expedient of the Czar for weakening their power, in allowing the lower rank of landholders to enter the Moscow Diet, but the Imperial Government is firm, though their course is surrounded with difficulties. The peasantry, a vast and powerful class, are grateful to the Czar for his act of emancipation, and would stand by him in emergencies, but they have their own grievances in the settlement of their properties and rights, and as yet are not so organized as to act with the Emperor in his great struggle. The middle class—as in Poland or our own South—is very small, and possesses scarcely any political power or experience.

Perhaps the admission of the small landholders into the Moscow Diet was an effort by the Crown to create a middle class.

The great difficulty with the Czar is one which must always arise when there is no intermediate class between Crown and peasantry—the difficulty in raising money and loans. His expenses are immense, and immediate loans must be placed; but the leaders of the nation are mainly opposed to him, and the peasantry in too disturbed and discontented a state thus far to help him. He is undertaking the hazardous and laborious experiment of governing a great people without either an aristocracy or a Parliament. He may succeed, after society has settled itself in the condition of emancipation, by convincing the peasantry that he is their natural representative and protector, and through the agency of local governments and a loyal press. But we believe his necessities will force him to his true remedy—a National Parliament representing all classes, though with a preponderance of delegates from the emancipated serfs. In such a body will a truly constitutional life for Russia begin. The representatives, though subservient to the Emperor, must gain a certain independence from their hold over the purse-strings. Measures will be discussed, the admirable political discipline begun in the country, *communes* will be applied to interests on a larger scale, class will struggle with class on the parliamentary arena, and the great principles of a Constitutional Government be tested among the Russian people.

For a time the long habit of command and skill in governing possessed by the aristocracy will give them the advantage, but the increasing wealth of the democracy, the leaders which the court will furnish them, and the strong sense and toughness of nature of the Russian peasantry will, under the inevitable tendency of modern institutions, finally make Russia a vast democracy, governed like France, by an Emperor. How long before this political condition will ripen into that of a democracy, governed by a Parliament and Constitutional King or President, no one can predict. It may be several generations before this issue is reached. But this, at least, we can see, that in Russia, as everywhere in the world, the aristocracy must go down, and there, under the united attacks of Crown and peasantry, its fall cannot be far distant. Whatever there is brilliant, elegant or inspiring in the influence of a ruling class, trained to culture and to command—and we admit there is something, as by a law of Providence—must, in all countries, yield to the more monotonous, unpicturesque, but more vigorous and stirring influence of a great popular class—the democracy.

Mr. Gladstone's Insurance of the Poor.

We doubt whether many of our readers have had the inclination, amid the turmoil of the war, to follow a very ingenious and important experiment which Mr. Gladstone is making in behalf of the working classes of England. This Minister of State and classical scholar has been interesting himself in a project for insuring the lives of the laborers, servants, governesses and poor people of the Kingdom. His objects are to enable persons with low wages, but some small savings, to provide against future pauperism, and to assist men with good wages, but no capital, to purchase an annuity for old age; and more than this, to protect a family against the ruin which often follows on the death of the father or mother.

Thus, to take an instance given by an English journal, a governess is earning at thirty, $200 a year. She can easily save $50 per annum, and when she is sixty, will have a little over $1,500; which, at 5 per cent., would give her then $75 a year—a sum not sufficient to keep her from want or dependence. Under Mr. Gladstone's scheme, she will begin at thirty to pay £9, 7s. 6d., (or we will say about $47,) annually, which will give her at sixty a certain annuity of $250, on which she could live without anxiety. A male teacher, under the same circumstances, only pays £7 2s. 8d., or say about $36 per annum, and receives the same annuity at sixty—that is, the woman is more certain of life at that age than the man. Suppose, again, that the governess has saved something, or had inherited or received something at thirty; if she will then pay in a sum, £85 0s. 10d., or say about $425, she will receive at sixty $125 per annum; or she can combine the two, paying the above and a yearly amount of about $22, which will give her at sixty $250 a year.

No class of people have so much excited the compassion of the English public as aged female servants, and it is estimated that nearly half the female paupers of the Kingdom are of this unfortunate class, abandoned in their old age. For these people Mr. Gladstone arranges as follows: A serving-woman, after she is sixty, can live on $125 per annum. To gain this she must pay, at thirty, £42 10s., or say about $212; and after this, £2 4s. 5d., or about $11 a year, or 21 cents a week. If she cannot pay the sum down, of $212, she must pay 42 cents a week. If she desires her annuity monthly she must pay about $2 a month, and at sixty she will receive about $9 a month for the rest of her life. A male servant or artisan, making the same monthly payment, will receive about $12 a month during his life; or in other words, any man in England who will pay one shilling sterling a week from the time he is thirty, will obtain at sixty an annuity of six shillings a week. If he can begin earlier, a shilling a week from twenty-five to sixty, will give him about eight shillings a week for the rest of his life. The limit is only fixed to the amount of the annuities; $250 being the largest single one admitted.

To provide against the disastrous effects of the sudden death of the father of a family, one pound sterling, or about $5 a year, will give, when this death occurs, an annuity of £48 19s. 6d., or say $249. Or if the sum be paid at once of £19 19s. 4d., (say $99 75,) the same will be secured; or, if fifty cents a month be paid, the family secure, after the death of the father, about $263. Or in other words, a working man, "by saving half a crown a week, can secure himself against penury in old age, and his wife against the utter ruin which might follow his sudden decease." The insurance, it must be remembered, is effected by the Government, and is based on exact tables of chances. The machinery will probably be the agency of the post-offices, which are now State banks for the poor, and are to become national insurance agents.

To our mind, nothing so practical or ingenious has been suggested for a long time, in solving England's great problem—the prevention of pauperism—as this scheme of Mr. Gladstone's. It must tend greatly to remove that heavy burden of anxiety and care which have rested so heavily on the destitute and laboring classes of England, with reference to the support of their old age. It cultivates thrift and sobriety. It will give that feeling of safety and security to the families of the laborers, or to poor servants or teachers, which the middle classes so much enjoy from an intelligent use of the science of insurance; and thousands must be thus saved from the almshouse, and comfortably supported by their own economy and intelligence.

The Yelverton Case.

That peculiar proceeding in the Yelverton marriage case, to which we adverted some time since, by which Miss Longworth applied to have the question whether she was married to Major Yelverton referred to his own oath, has terminated in the refusal of the court to order the reference prayed for. All the judges agreed that the court had power to make the reference, and that whether they should do so or not was a matter of discretion, but they did not agree as to what should be the action of the court in exercising that discretion, three of them holding that the application should be refused, while one thought it should be granted.

We have looked over the decisions of the judges as reported, and we must say that we have rarely seen more extraordinary reasoning in judicial opinions. The facts were, as our readers will recollect, that Major Yelverton and Miss Longworth had contracted a relation to each other which she said was a marriage, though irregular. The Major denied any marriage with her, and proceeded to go through the regular forms of marriage with another lady, the widow of Prof. Forbes, of the Edinburgh University, a marriage which was regular if there was no previous marriage, but if there was, it was no marriage at all; and there were two children born of this second marriage. Miss Longworth having been beaten in the suit, which she brought to establish the marriage which she alleged, by the decision of the House of Lords, now applied to the Scotch Court before which she had commenced her suit, praying that the whole matter might be left to Major Yelverton's own oath.

The reason which the majority of the Court gave for their refusal was, that it would be *unjust to Mrs. Forbes*. There was not an intimation that the Major would be in any way tempted to swear falsely against her interests. On the contrary, it was perfectly plain that all the influence of circumstances upon him was powerfully the other way. But the judges said that her interests "would be seriously imperiled by such a reference." "The reference to oath," said the Lord President, "is of the nature of a contract between the parties, and he could not favor a course by which the contract of the parties litigating might overturn the *status* of another who was not here."

The reasoning is absurd, for the reference to the Major's oath would not change the facts of the case, but only ascertain them, and it was upon the facts, and not the proof of them, that Mrs. Forbes' real *status* depended. The best of the argument, by far, was with the dissenting Judge, Lord Deas, who asked:

"What is the injustice? Is it an abuse of the right of reference to oath, to ascertain the truth? Is it injustice to any body to ascertain which of the two ladies is the lawful wife of Major Yelverton? It appears to me the injustice would be to allow the second marriage to stand while there was a first. The justice or injustice of the whole matter would depend upon the truth, and Mrs. Forbes cannot say that the law giving Miss Longworth her legal rights is injustice to her. That would be a kind of injustice I could not comprehend."

We quite agree with Lord Deas. It is quite clear that Major Yelverton, and we are afraid we must say Mrs. Forbes also, instead of being afraid of injustice, were really afraid lest justice should be done. Whatever may be the result in the eye of the law, there can be but one opinion among all honest men, which is, that Major Yelverton's refusal to leave the matter to his own oath proves that before Heaven Miss Longworth is his lawful wife, and before honest men, whatever may be the result as to the *status* of Mrs. Forbes in a legal point of view, her "status" will always remain fixed as an unenviable one. This court, which has pronounced this decision, which is nominally in her favor, has done her the ill turn of placing her in the unenviable character of being a woman who was willing to live with a man without being sure that she was his lawful wife.

It is stated that Miss Longworth intends to appeal from the decision and go a second time to the House of Lords. Under our system, an appeal would not be from a decision in a matter of discretion, but we presume the practice is different there.

We doubt whether her appeal will be effectual. Major Yelverton belongs to the aristocracy. The lady is comparatively friendless, and the same influences which secured a decision in his favor before, will work now to save him from the mortification and danger of a further examination on oath, which might result in his taking his place in the criminal dock as a bigamist or a perjurer.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, April 1.

REBEL PRISONERS AT POINT LOOKOUT.

There are at present at the depot of prisoners of war, at Point Lookout, about ten thousand rebel prisoners, including three thousand received last week. Two thousand a week are being sent off for exchange.

THE TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

The trial of Miss Harris, indicted for the murder of A. Judson Burroughs, in the Treasury Department, to which, on Thursday, she pleaded "Not guilty," has been set down for the 26th of April.

SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.

The Acting Provost-Marshal for the District of Columbia has published a communication, in which he says:

"It is not necessary for persons presenting a substitute at this office to obtain the aid of substitute-brokers in so doing. The custom just discovered, by which substitute-brokers exact $50 from principals who bring their own substitutes, in order to have such substitutes presented and accepted, must be broken up, and the extreme severity of the law will be called in to correct the fraudulent system, which is alike disreputable to the principals and to the office of the Provost-Marshal. In such cases, hereafter detected, both the principals and brokers will be arrested, confined, and charges will be preferred against them for violation of the rules governing the Provost-Marshal and the Enrollment Act. Substitute-brokers have no influence, nor are they countenanced at this office in any way, shape or manner, except so far as the legitimate transaction of business is concerned.

"The publication of this is made necessary, inasmuch as a public opinion to the contrary seems generally to exist in detriment to the rights of the citizens of the District of Columbia, and to the speedy filling of the present call by draft."

MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Military regulations, as regards the local affairs of Washington, have been considerably relaxed of late, and on and after Monday, no passes will be required to visit Alexandria.

SECRETARY M'CULLOUGH ON CALIFORNIA.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, in a recent letter to Thompson Campbell, says that he has no hesitation in asserting that, in his judgment, California would have been a much richer and more prosperous State if her circulation had been a mixed instead of an exclusively metallic one; that she has not only failed to coöperate properly with the other States in maintaining the Government credit, but has misapprehended her own interest in discountenancing the use of paper money within her limits.

No country can prosper for any considerable time where money commands so high a rate of interest as it does in California, and nothing would tend more directly to reduce that rate of interest than the introduction of a sound paper circulating medium.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

President Lincoln had not returned to Washington at 10 o'clock this morning.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Post-office Department, yesterday, appointed Mr. Vassal a special agent, to proceed immediately and reopen the Post-office at Wilmington, N. C. All its arrangements are to be put in active operation with the least possible delay.

THE COLOGNE EXHIBITION.

It has been officially announced to the State Department that an international exhibition of machinery, implements and productions of horticulture, agriculture and forestry will take place at Cologne, on the 15th of May next, under the auspices of the the Crown Prince of Prussia.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN FLAG.

Official information has also been received that the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, accepting the proposition of their respective commissioners in charge *ad interim* of the administration of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, have agreed to adopt as the Provisional flag of these Duchies, the colors blue, white and red, disposed in horizontal stripes, bearing besides a yellow field near the flag-staff.

The Overland Telegraph.

Maj. Frank Pope, Assistant Engineer of the Bulkley Overland Telegraph expedition to Russia, leaves this port on Monday next for Sitka, New Archangel, where he will join Col. Bulkley.

Maj. Pope is well known in this city and throughout New England, as one of the most experienced practical telegraph engineers of the country, and Col. Bulkley has been very fortunate in securing his services for the highly important expedition upon which he has embarked.

The last members of the party, from this side of the Rocky Mountains, have now left for the scene of operations, and the preliminary practical steps for he establishment of an overland telegraph, which shall connect this country with Europe, can now be considered as fairly taken.

Death of Lieut.-Col. Thomas S. Trumbull.

Washington, Saturday, April 1.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas S. Trumbull, First Regiment Connecticut Artillery, who has been lying ill in this city for nearly five weeks, died on Thursday evening.

The Ship Mayflower.

Boston, Saturday, April 1.

The ship *Mayflower*, from New-York for Portland, has put in here for a harbor, with loss of anchor.

Aid to Southern Refugees.—A meeting, in behalf of the American Union Commission in Aid of Southern Refugees and Rebel Deserters, will be held in the Academy of Music on this Sunday evening. Addresses will be made by Col. N. G. Taylor, of East Tennessee; Rev. Dr. Curry, recently returned from Savannah and Charleston; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. H. M. Scudder and others. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Commission, No. 14 Bible House, No. 1 Vesey-street, and at Randolph's book-store, Broadway and Ninth-street.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The news by the *Asia* reached this city at an early hour yesterday morning. We give a variety of interesting news from our English exchanges.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Great Debate on Canada—Mr. Bright in the Ascendant—No War with England—France, Austria and Mexico—The Shenandoah—The Great Lock-out—Conversion of England to Popery—Pius IX. a Healing Medium.

London, Saturday, March 18, 1865.

On Monday we had a debate on Canada, involving, of course, the whole matter of the American war. I hope that you will give me full credit for having made, heretofore, a truthful representation of British feeling with respect to Canada. You will have reproduced, without doubt, the important features of the debate, and you will have seen how entirely right I have been.

In the first place, Mr. Bright, who made the great speech of the night, with all his party, would be only too happy to have Canada united with the Great Republic. He would be glad to have the British flag lowered to-morrow on every American fortress, and the Stripes and Stars raised in its place. In the next place, the Liberal supporters of the government have no hope of being able to defend Canada, and no desire to do it. Instead of spending even the paltry £30,000 proposed, they would much rather remove every red coat from the provinces, and if a war must come, fight it on the ocean, or anywhere except along a frontier that cannot be defended. The speech of Mr. Lowe embodies this view. The Liberals are for abandoning Canada, and all the British American Provinces, before they are asked. They are for granting the boon of independence at once, rather than be involved in the least difficulty.

The conservative speeches were wonderfully moderate. Mr. Disraeli was not patriotic, because he felt that he had no ground to stand upon. He did not believe that Americans were anxious for a war with England, because, being mostly an agricultural population, they would naturally desire peace. And Lord Palmerston, who is the government, what had he to say? That they would not abandon Canada, and that there would be no war. The Prime Minister could not have said less under the circumstances—yet a vote in Parliament may abandon Canada to-morrow, and as to war, it is a general conviction that no amount of humiliating concessions will prevent it. The Stock Exchange looks at it in that way, and the daily decline in consols has come to be so regular a thing that it is called proverbial. The question is which is the best judge, Parliament or the Stock Exchange? Mr. Bright says the city is always wrong. In my opinion it is as likely to be right as Lords and Commons. But one thing is evident enough. If you want Canada, there it is. All agree it cannot be defended. Whigs and Tories are agreed on that point. England could not by possibility send more than twenty thousand troops to defend fifteen hundred miles of frontier, which is one man and one-third, or a large boy, to a mile. Fortifications there are none, and while American gunboats are building on the Thames for the lakes, I cannot learn that any English ones are being built anywhere. Canada, therefore, is yours, if you want it, and when you want it, and the existing government will never strike a blow to defend it, while the extreme liberal party will be very glad to be rid of a troublesome appendage which it cannot expect long to keep. The Monroe doctrine, therefore, so far as England is concerned, may "have free course, run, and be glorified."

If there be any trouble, it will be from Mexico. The wonderful Marquis de Boissy hopes the war may last forever, or until everybody is killed on both sides, because he foresees that as soon as it is over, the French army in Mexico will all be taken prisoners by the Yankees. "What can twenty thousand Frenchmen do against five hundred thousand scoundrels?" he asks, meaning, of course, Federal soldiers. The Emperor is silent. The press is silent. It is only an old fellow like de Boissy who speaks what everybody in France is thinking, and that is, that Mexico has not been recognized at Washington, and that without such recognition, war between France, Austria and Mexico, on the one side, and America on the other, is inevitable.

The situation here is somewhat different from that in respect to England and Canada. England will abandon Canada, in spite of whatever Lord Palmerston may say to Buncombe, at the first summons, but France cannot abandon Mexico. England does not mind humiliation. The Emperor cannot afford it. The *amour-propre* of France and the pride of Austria are engaged to defend Mexico, and while you can scarcely kick England into a fight, you can have one with France at the slightest challenge.

I met an American diplomatist, the other evening, who has had the honor of representing his country at one of the lesser courts of Europe, but who, being rather of the copperhead order, prefers, just now, a comfortable residence in May Fair to an uncomfortable one in New-York. There is a sort of Irish whisky here which bears the brand of "L. L." I have not the least idea what that means. It may have something to do with doctor of laws. The Cockneys call it "double hell." In my opinion it is nice whisky, and accordingly I took a slight taste with the diplomatist aforesaid, and his most decided opinion, reinforced by the "double hell" whisky was, that England *could* be kicked into a war with America, but that nothing short of a very vigorous kicking, with a very sharp boot, would do it. For my part I doubt the virtue of the application. I am bound to say, however, that with respect to France, I have a different opinion.

The *Shenandoah*, after burning a dozen ships or so, has arrived at Australia, for coals and repairs. At the last accounts, the Governor of Melbourne had not decided what course to take, but it is presumed he will act in accordance with general instructions, and allow the steamer necessary repairs, and coal enough to reach the nearest Southern port, which will be as much as she can safely carry. If there are still any ships in the China Seas, carrying the American flag, they will stand a chance of being captured by the *Shenandoah*, which steamed out of the Thames a few months ago. Or you may hear from her next on the coasts of Oregon and California.

The lock-out in the iron trade is the one matter of local interest. Seventy thousand men are deprived of work by the act of the employers, the iron masters all over England, to punish some puddlers who struck for higher wages. Each party seems determined, and it is a question of endurance. Can the men go without work longer than the masters can go without workmen? One would say that the men must have the worst of it in such a conflict. A capitalist may live on his capital, but the scant savings of the workmen must soon be consumed, and then there is no choice but to go to work again at such wages as the masters may choose to give. Free trade is hard on British workmen. The French and Germans can live on much less. They eat less meat; they drink less beer and gin; they have land which helps to support them. Consequently, they can and do underwork the English. Free trade may come in time to be as hard for the manufacturers of England as it is for the whole people of Ireland. If you have any room for a few thousand iron-workers in America, now is your chance to get them.

The trials of the rioters are going on in Belfast. The first batch of Catholics was convicted and sentenced to not very severe punishments. It is probably arranged that an equal number on both sides shall be about equally punished for the good of the whole.

A monument to the late Cardinal Wiseman is proposed, in the shape of a new Cathedral for the See of Westminster. Dr. Cumming, author of the great tribulation, has written to the *Times* on the frightful increase of Popery in England, quoting Dr. Manning, who holds that England, as the key of Protestantism, is to be first converted, and then the rest of the world. This letter is making a really great tribulation. Newdegate and Whalley have tried to move Parliament against the convents, but even the Protestant members would not vote for their commission. The fact is, what with high-church men who have convents of their own, and others who have friends educated in Catholic Convents, the Ultra Protestants are in a minority. And the Protestant Convents are really making progress. There is one in the square in which I am writing, hard to tell from the genuine popish article. The increase of convents and religious establishments in France, since the establishment of the empire, is very great, and the demand, according to the Bishop of Orleans, is greater.

Not to change the subject too abruptly, the Pope is said to have just worked a wonderful miracle, the sudden and complete healing of a Princess in Rome, who had sunk to the lowest stage of disease from cancer. A French spiritualist paper, which some one has kindly sent me, thereupon claims His Holiness as a healing medium of wonderful powers, almost equal to St. Peter, of whom he is believed by all good Catholics to be the successor. If PIUS IX should prove to have inherited the gifts of the Prince of the Apostles, he will need no army to protect him in Rome; in vain will be the efforts of WHALLEY, NEWDEGATE, CUMMING, and GARRIBALDI.

The Pope, however, has not refused to organize an army. He only said he would see about it. This is the latest and authentic. MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Military Situation.

HOPELESSNESS OF THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE.

From the London Army and Navy Gazette.

We have much better hopes of peace between Great Britain and the Power or Powers which may represent the late United States at the end of the present civil war, than we had some weeks ago. And in using a periphrasis to express the idea of the new governments which will no doubt arise across the Atlantic, it is far from our intention to be disrespectful or offensive. The Federal Government will no doubt continue to use its old style and title, but the Executive, and his ministers, and his system, and the constitution itself, are as different from those of 1860-61, as France in the first year of the empire was different from France in the first year of the republic, or in the last year of the monarchy. *But this country will stand face to face with a great nation, and it would be as absurd to treat Mr. Lincoln as anything less than the President of the United States, because of some defection of the constituent bodies of the republican system, as it would be for us to withhold our recognition of the Emperor, because we were not satisfied the plebiscite was free.* There are claims on both governments from the citizens of each; but there appears to be no reason why they should not be satisfactorily adjusted without recourse to a war, one week of which would cost each of them ten times the gross total of the whole amount in dispute. No Federal American can find fault with the debate in the Commons, unless he be one of those who regard Great Britain as a mere permissive national existence, dependent on the mercy of the United States. Notwithstanding the malignant efforts of the organ which represents all the evil passions evolved from the old world to curse the new, to engender ill-will, it would seem that the ministers of the United States have acted with fairness, judgment and temperance in their dealings with Her Majesty's Government. So far, then, we have reason to be satisfied; but, unfortunately, *we have no cause to omit all proper precautions against an ultimate danger.* Even in this moment of Federal triumph, we hear the voices of the slaves as they march by the side of the conqueror's car, and remind him that he is fallible and mortal. *The end of the war will be the beginning of strife, and the end of that war is not yet.* *Not yet*, but still very near at hand in all human probability. *There is no chance for any guerrilla war in America, or, indeed, anywhere else, unless it be waged in support of the operations of a regular army*; and if LEE moves to Lynchburgh or East Tennessee, the conflict cannot long be maintained by the Confederates, even should SHERMAN be defeated, and GRANT fail to prevent the junction of JOHNSTON and LEE. fact and truth, the spirit of the South is giving way everywhere except in Virginia, and it is maintained in Virginia only because all the bold determined men of the whole of the Southern States are concentrated there. It is asserted by some write s that Georgia is Confederate because SHERMAN did not garrison its cities; *but he might as well garrison Pennsylvania.* All the whites who were inimical to the Federals have fled—all who desired gain and peaceful profits have remained, and are quite ready to serve in allegiance to Mr. LINCOLN, as some of the hottest of the secession merchants of Savannah have done, and as others before them did at New-Orleans. The New-York papers state that, when the exchanges of prisoners were lately taking place, three-fourths of the Confederate prisoners at Indianapolis refused to go back to the South, and that, out of three thousand prisoners at another depot, seventeen hundred resolved to stay in the North. From the same sources we hear that the desertions from the Southern armies have increased to more than one hundred a day, and that whole companies and many officers have gone across the Potomac, and have also made their way inside GRANT'S lines. *Thus, from all sides of the Confederacy come cries of remonstrance and distress, summoning the lukewarm and the absent to the ranks of the army.* The refusal of the Senate to arm the negroes is considered by some as a proof of Southern strength; but if it is based, most probably, on the conviction that such a measure would resemble very much the application of the match to the magazine, when the fort is falling into the hands of the enemy. * * * Wherever SHERMAN may be, his difficulties must be startling in extent and character. The mere physical impediments he has had to overcome stamps his army with the highest character, and demonstrates their efficiency and discipline, as well as the skill of their leader.

In the midst of the anxiety to which the much-harassed Confederates are exposed at all points, a new and special source of uneasiness arises, if deserters are to be credited, out of the sudden advance and success of SHERIDAN. If it be true—and we never can reason about any news just received from America, without the use of the hypothesis—that SHERIDAN has defeated EARLY and captured Charlottesville, the position of LEE and the safety of Richmond become jeopardized indeed, for Lynchburgh is on the rail, south of Charlottesville. Now, if GRANT, who has gathered up his right from the other side of James River, and has contracted his lines toward his left and centre, should seize upon Burkesville, he will at once cut off the Confederates from any line of railway whatever, and give LEE as his only chance, a desperate battle, or marches over the country roads in a desolated and barren land. If SHERIDAN be not disposed of, there is nothing to prevent his marching on Lynchburgh except a resuscitation of EARLY'S army. Hardly as fortune has borne against the Confederates, *they never were in such plight as they stand now; and if the day which this darkness precedes bears any proportion in its brightness to the inky veil which now rests on their land they may well rejoice in miraculous sunshine.*

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

MELBOURNE, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

Yesterday all Melbourne was startled by the announcement that a Confederate war steamer was in Hobson's Bay. Early in the morning she was sighted off Cape Otway, and was telegraphed as the *Royal Standard*, fifty-two days out from England. In the afternoon the vessel entered the Heads, and just before sunset she dropped anchor off Sandridge Pier. By this time the excitement became intense, and numerous were the rumors afloat as to who and what our visitor was. Immediately on anchoring, Capt. JAMES J. WADDELL, by whom she is commanded, dispatched his First Lieutenant to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, to apprise him of the ship's arrival, and to obtain permission to make necessary repairs, coal, &c. The name of the vessel is the *Shenandoah*, and was formerly the *Sea King*. As seen from the railway pier at Sandridge, she seems to be a very long ship, lying very low in the water, and has a very rakish appearance. She carries eight rifled Whitworths, is 1,160 tonage, and has engine power of 240 horse. She was fitted out in Madeira last October, and has since that period captured and destroyed ten or eleven Federal merchantmen, amongst others the *Alma, Charter Oak, Godfrey, Susan, Kate Prince, Lizzie M. Stacey, Edwards, Helena, Adelaide*, and the *Delphine*. All these prizes were burnt, with the exception of the *Kate Prince* and the *Adelaide*, which, having English goods on board, were allowed to proceed on their way after ransom.

I have just obtained permission to visit the *Shenandoah*; but as the mail steamer leaves in half an hour, my description must necessarily be of the very briefest. Capt. WADDELL, not having heard from the authorities, had refused permission to the general public to visit his vessel. He is a splendid specimen of a brave rover, frank, gentlemanly, but very determined-looking, and readily afforded me all information. I am writing this on board the *Shenandoah*. Speaking of the *Kate Prince* and the *Adelaide*, which he ransomed—the former for $40,000, and the latter for $23,000—Capt. WADDELL expressed his intention of not so acting for the future, "for," said he, "in the time to come I must not regard neutral cargo in Federal bottoms. An enemy's ship makes enemy's goods. I have Lord JOHN RUSSELL as my authority for thus acting. It is only giving our enemies an opportunity to save their property and work against us. I have since been very much vexed that I did not have those vessels. Let our enemies look out for the future." Speaking of his vessel, I asked him was she not the *Sea King*? There was a twinkle in his eye as he replied, "I don't want to know; she is now the *Shenandoah*, a Confederate war steamer." "I find," said Capt. WADDELL, "not the slightest difficulty in obtaining men; half the crews of the captured vessels jumped at the offer to enlist." Judging from her appearance the *Shenandoah* is all her captain says of her—one of the fastest, tautest, and smartest vessels afloat, for up to the present time she has not been out to her utmost speed. In capturing the *Kate Prince* she overhauled her, although the *Kate Prince* was a remarkably fast sailer, and had a fair wind, with every stitch of canvas, in less than six hours. The crew of the *Shenandoah* consists of 75 men, and a finer looking set of fellows never trod a deck. She will probably remain a week in this port, as the band of her screw-propeller is broken, and several small repairs are required to her machinery. From this port Capt. WADDELL proposes going for a cruise in Indian and Chinese waters, and expresses a confident belief that no Yankee vessel afloat can come near him if he chooses to make a run for it. A glance at the list of the *Shenandoah's* officers will show that she is in more senses than one the successor to the *Alabama*. The well-known names of BULLOCK, Master; GRIMBALL and LEE, Lieutenants, and McNULTY, Assistant Surgeon, will be recognized as having belonged to the ill-fated *Alabama*. All the men have been in perfect health since her departure from Madeira; and both officers and men seem to be in the highest possible spirits. Capt. WADDELL bewailed bitterly the manner in which his consort the *Florida* had been treated. "What was the conduct of her rascally blackguard captors but cold-blooded murder, in shooting down her defenceless crew? And yet these Yankees cry out at the way I prey on their commerce; but they cannot point to one single instance in which I or any other officer of the Confederate navy have in the slightest degree overstepped the bounds of recognized warfare. What would be said were I, as the commander of this vessel, to seize, burn, or destroy the dozen Yankee vessels now in this port? There is, or would be, nothing to prevent it, and at the most it would be, logically speaking, only a reprisal; but, Sir, the Confederates are, I am happy to say, gentlemen, and please God we shall always act up to that standard." In further conversation he said, "Had we a dozen or a score of vessels we could man them to-morrow, and could we but run across a few steamers we would soon drive Yankee merchantmen from the seas." When I was taking my leave of this splendid specimen of an American gentleman, he said, "Mind, I notify, and I ask you to do so for me, that for the future enemies' bottoms make enemies' goods; and that under no circumstances shall I otherwise regard vessels sailing under a Yankee flag; for (again be repeated) I have the authority of your Lord RUSSELL for thus acting." A number of prisoners captured from the various vessels taken were landed this morning at Sandridge Railway pier. A considerable number of prisoners were got rid of ere reaching this port, having been transferred to a Danish bark, Capt. WADDELL giving the *Helena's* chronometer as payment. Did time permit, I should have forwarded a full description of the *Shenandoah*, but as the mail steamer is about to weigh anchor, I must conclude. I need scarcely say the excitement in Melbourne is intense; the *Shenandoah* is surrounded with crowds of boats, but up to this moment no one, unless under peculiar circumstances, has been allowed to put a foot on her deck.

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.

From the London Star.

The inaugural address of President LINCOLN on the occasion of his installation into office for the second time is brief, but very remarkable, from the manner in which he holds the slave interest as responsible for the war. "To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest," he says, "the insurgents would rend the Union." Some in this country have eagerly quoted sayings of Mr. LINCOLN spoken at the commencement of the contest, when it was his aim to convince the slaveholders that he would do no act against slavery which the law did not permit him to do. They have eagerly quoted his words as evidence that the North was not honest in asserting that slavery was the cause of the war. Is it too much to expect that those parties will give equal weight to the declarations in the second inaugural address, when the President, left untrammeled by the rebellion of the slaveholders, and supported by the vast majority of his countrymen in his policy of emancipation, can now speak out more boldly and freely? Some have also been accustomed to sneer at Mr. LINCOLN because of his lowly birth and early struggles to earn his bread, and to them the quotations from the Bible and the deeply religious spirit which shines forth in his new address may afford fresh material for caricature and depreciation. But the people of England, who look upon slavery with deep aversion, cannot but regard with warm admiration the tone in which the war is recognised as a judgment of God because of the offence of slavery. "If it be God's will," says the chief magistrate of the nation, "that the war continue until the wealth piled by bondsmen by two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." In the same noble spirit he exhorts his countrymen to do all which may achieve and cherish a lasting peace, not only among themselves but with all nations. With such a ruler we may be satisfied that neither the rowdies on his side of the water nor on ours will be able to throw their firebrands with the effect they desire.

AMERICAN FINANCES.

THE DISHONORED REBEL DRAFTS.

From the London Star, March 18.

The announcement which became known in the course of the day that the bills of the Confederate Government had been protested for non-acceptance, created serious uneasiness in those circles in which Confederate papers has hitherto been freely floating. This fact, more than the march of armies, has impressed them with the conviction that the Confederacy is not likely long to survive. The passage by the House of Representatives of the resolution already passed by the Senate, that in no circumstances would the Government of the United States recognize the Confederate debt, has added to the distrust, for it embraces not only the Cotton Loan, but also the ordinary bonds of the Confederate Government which have been sold in London in large quantities.

From the London Times, March 18.

A report that the Confederate agents at Liverpool, Messrs. FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., had refused to cash three bills drawn upon them by the Confederate Government, has been in circulation. The fact simply is, that they were refused acceptance for want of advice, but are not expected to lie over beyond a few days.

THE REBEL RAMS.

From the London Times, March 18.

Capt. JAMES A. PAYNTER, of the *Donegal*, 81, coastguard ship at Liverpool, has received orders to bring round the two iron rams lately constructed by Mr. LAIRD, from Liverpool to Plymouth for completion, when they will be commissioned, and placed under the command of Rear-Admiral DACRES, C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet. We believe, the first of the rams, the *Scorpion*, will sail from the Mersey to-morrow.

GENERAL NEWS.

A SCANDALOUS SCENE.

RIDICULE OF A RELIGIOUS RITE.

From the London Sun.

Adult baptism in the river is being revived at Malton, and on Sunday the immersion of four upgrown persons was the cause of one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in the town. That part of the river Derwent between the county bridge and the old Roman ford is known as "Jordan," and tradition has held it that the Saxon King EDWIN, of Northumbria, was baptized here, with many of his subjects, by Archbishop PAULINUS, in the seventh century. About thirty-five or forty years ago, on the establishment of the Baptist mission in the town, there was a resumption of baptism by immersion at this part of the river, and some twelve or fourteen persons were then immersed. The practice was discontinued on the formation of a well in the chapel, and has not been revived till about two years ago, when the new sect calling themselves Christian Brethren restored it by the public baptism of a young man in the river, but the sect do not hold this immersion as a *sine qua non*. About two months since a lady was baptized in the same manner, and on Sunday, one young lady, Miss BIBBS, and three of the male sex, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. VASEY, and another young lad, were immersed in the river by Mr. W. WRIGHT, the leader of the "brethren." Two baptisms of other young ladies were deferred until warmer weather, the ladies being in delicate health. The novelty of the ceremony attracted crowds of persons of all classes, the bridge, the railway viaduct, the island, and every available point where a view could be had, being crowded. The candidates for the rite met in the bridge-house, from which the three men soon emerged, lightly clad, followed by the lady in a robe of white. Mr. WRIGHT found his task no easy one, owing to the considerable amount of flood-water in the river, in which a bath was anything but inviting. Some time was consumed by Mr. WRIGHT in getting into the river at various points, to try to find out a place sufficiently shallow for the immersion to take place, each failure being hailed with derisive laughter from certain of the crowd, many of whom treated the affair as a capital joke. At length a suitable place was found, and Mr. WRIGHT was preparing to undertake the baptism of the young lady, when a young lad named BLACKBURN, who had perched on a ledge of the gas-works, was observed to fall headlong into the most dangerous part of the river, close by the main arch, through which a very powerful current was running. An alarm was raised, and the whole 1,200 or 1,500 persons at once left the baptismal party to see the result of the lad's struggles in the river at the opposite side of the island. At first it seemed as if the lad must be drowned in the presence of every one; but shortly a young man named KILLEN, son of Mr. KILLEN, shoemaker, threw off his coat and leapt into the current, and succeeded in reaching the drowning lad just in time. Amid the plaudits of the crowd he brought BLACKBURN to land, though himself thoroughly exhausted by the strong current. Several gentlemen on the spot resolved that a testimonial should be raised to reward the gallant fellow. When this drowning business was settled, the crowd hurried back to "Jordan," where the baptismal proceedings had been arrested by the alarm. Betting on any subject whatever is sure to characterize a crowd in the sporting atmosphere of Malton, and offers to back KILLEN against WRIGHT were numerous, and again roused the hilarity which the accident had suppressed. Mr. WRIGHT himself seemed to have somewhat lost nerve, and was possibly rendered worse by the taunts and gibes of the roughs. At length all was ready, and Mr. WRIGHT, having walked a few yards into the river, was followed by the young lady, whom he baptized in the name of the Trinity, the immersion being the signal for a grand cheer from a considerable part of the assemblage. The same form was gone through with each of the men, one of whom looked particularly nervous, and was laughed at immensely. After the proceedings were completed the newly baptized persons were taken to the bridge-house to resume their ordinary dress and partake of hot coffee. The morning was very cold, and the water in a half muddy state. There was very few sympathizers with the "brethren," whose particular baptismal notions and the method of putting them into practice caused amusement to almost all present, and were a source of fun to a majority of the beholders, who saw nothing sacred in the proceedings.

SCANDAL IN ENGLISH HIGH LIFE.

ACTION BY A MISTRESS AGAINST A LORD.

From the Liverpool Post, March 17.

At the Maidstone Assizes, on Tuesday, an action was brought by ELIZABETH ACFORD against the Hon. WILLIAM FELIX LIONEL TOLLEMACHE, commonly known as Lord HUNTINGTOWER, to recover £15, one quarter's annuity, "granted to her by the defendant in consideration of past cohabitation."

The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff was his wife, and that she consequently had no ground of action against him. He also pleaded that she had broken the condition upon which the annuity was granted by her, by molesting and annoying him.

Mr. CHAMBERS, who appeared for Lord HUNTINGTOWER, in stating the case, said that the defendant had, when a very young man, got acquainted with the plaintiff, and that down to 1848 he had had three children by her. In that year a separation took place. Lord HUNTINGTOWER covenanting to pay the lady £60 a year, out of which she was to support and educate the children. One of the conditions of the deed was that she was not to molest or annoy the defendant. Some time afterward the plaintiff refused to support the children, and as Lord HUNTINGTOWER had married another lady, by whom he had three children, it was obvious that he would desire that this agreement he had made with the plaintiff should be carried out. She had particularly annoyed him by going about and declaring that she was Lady HUNTINGTOWER. It appeared to his legal advisers that the only way to bring the matter to an issue was by putting the plea upon the record as an answer to the present action; and the plaintiff herself had been subpoenaed, with a view to see what she would venture to say upon her oath upon the subject, and whether she would dare to say that she was Lord HUNTINGTOWER'S wife. It was true that a great many years ago the parties went to Scotland, and lived there together, and a question arose upon a former trial, whether a legal marriage had taken place or not, but it was made out that there was not.

The Lord Chief Baron said he must confess that it appeared to him that the plea was a novel one. Suppose the plaintiff by her replication had said that she was the defendant's wife, and that the plea was true, and she consequently abandoned the action? [Laughter.]

Mr. CHAMBERS said he was not prepared to give any opinion as to what would be the effect of such a thing. At present all he proposed to do was to call the witness to whom he had referred, and hear what evidence she had to give upon the subject.

Miss ELIZABETH ACFORD, the plaintiff, a middle-aged lady, was examined by Mr. CHAMBERS, and she stated that she was with the defendant in 1844, and that they passed as man and wife. She had afterward five children by the defendant, four of whom were now alive.

The Lord Chief Baron expressed his opinion that upon this evidence the plea of the defendant that the plaintiff was his wife had been established, according to the law of Scotland, and suggested that it would be better for the parties to come to some arrangements. It might lead to something extremely inconvenient if the jury should return a verdict expressing their opinion that the plaintiff was the wife of the defendant. [A laugh.]

Mr. DENMAN said he believed if the truth was known, Lord HUNTINGTOWER would be very glad to find that the plaintiff was his real wife, in order that he might get rid of some one else. [Renewed laughter.]

The Lord Chief Baron—It would be rather an inconvenient thing for a nobleman to be charged with bigamy.

His Lordship's suggestions not being acted upon, the plaintiff was further examined. She said she was a Roman Catholic, and that the defendant had wanted to take her children abroad to have them educated. Since 1863 the annuity had never been paid without her bringing an action against the defendant, and upon every occasion the molestation plea was put upon the record.

Mr. CHAMBERS.—You have stated, Miss ACKFORD that your last child was born in 1863; surely that is a mistake.

Witness.—No it is not; it is quite correct.

Mr. CHAMBERS.—But you don't mean to say that Lord HUNTINGTOWER is the father of it? (laughter).

Witness.—I certainly do. He is the father. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. CHAMBERS.—Do you mean to say that you have ever seen the defendant since 1854?

Witness.—Certainly I do. He has visited me on several occasions.

Mr. CHAMBERS—Where?

Witness—At the place where I reside, at Islington.

Mr. DENMAN was about to sum up for the plaintiff, when the Lord Chief Baron interposed, and said it appeared to him that the learned counsel could not alter the facts, and in his opinion there was *prima facie* evidence to establish the plea that the plaintiff was the wife of the defendant. The verdict would, therefore, be for the defendant upon that plea, and for the plaintiff upon the other, alleging that she had forfeited the condition of the bond by molesting the defendant, to support which not a tittle of evidence had been adduced. He should, however, reserve for further consideration the question whether he was correct in his view of the law upon the subject of the plea of marriage.

A verdict to that effect was accordingly recorded.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

Reported Efforts to Secure the Extradition of the Raiders—The Money Voted by Parliament Paid Over to the St. Albans Banks.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, April 1.

The *Leader* this morning has information, which is claimed as authentic, that a warrant is to be issued in St. Catharines, charging the St. Albans raiders with a breach of the Neutrality Act, when they will be brought to St. Catharines. This charge will be then dropped, and the prisoners will be brought before the Toronto judges on a demand for extradition, with the expectation that they will reverse the decision lately given by Judge SMITH, of Montreal.

A dispatch from Montreal says that the money voted by Parliament has been paid to the St. Albans banks.

Great Excitement Among Southern Sympathizers in Montreal—The Provincial Authorities Denounced.

MONTREAL, Saturday, April 1.

Southern refugees and their sympathizers are having a lively time here to-day. Their leading organ has issued the following extra, and they are circulating it throughout the city:

"INFAMOUS CONSPIRACY OF THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE FOR THE EXTRADITION OF THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.—By one of those extraordinary interventions by which persons frequently defeat or reveal great crimes, we have been placed in possession of uncontrovertible evidence of the intention of the Provincial Executive to commit an infamy unknown to modern times, and of the means by which it is hoped to accomplish it.

Astonishing and almost incredible as is the statement we are about to make, we not only pledge ourselves to it, but we challenge the Executive to deny it.

It will be remembered that the charge against the St. Albans raiders, disposed of by Judge SMITH, was only one of several. But the judgment of the court, declaring the accused to be lawful belligerents engaged in an act of war, not cognizable by the tribunals of a neutral State, virtually disposes of all the charges which arose out of the St. Albans raid, and were incidents of it.

The accused were remanded until to-day, for the purpose of the prosecution proceeding with or abandoning the other charges, among which is one of murder. They are also arrested on a warrant charging them with a breach of neutrality, and on this they were formally remanded for examination until Wednesday next. The government is probably aware that there is little prospect of obtaining a conviction on this accusation, for, as Judge SMITH remarked in his judgment, there is no evidence of a breach of neutrality having been committed.

Having failed to obtain the extradition of the accused by legal means before an impartial tribunal, they have determined to attempt it by a conspiracy, which the designation 'infamous' is too mild to qualify. Last evening Mr. CARLIER dispatched Mr. SCHILLER from this city to Toronto, with instructions to there obtain the assistance of Mr. HARRISON, the barrister, and to proceed with him to St. Catharines, and there obtain by any means, and at all hazards, a warrant from some local magistrate for the arrest of the St. Albans raiders, now confined here on a charge of breach of neutrality, and to return this warrant to Montreal as rapidly as possible. In obtaining this warrant, we presume Mr. SCHILLER will make any little affidavit necessary. The warrant is to include the name of Mr. C. C. CLAY, although it is notorious that he left the province some weeks ago.

When the case of the St. Albans raiders comes up this morning, it has been arranged that the prosecution will decline to proceed on the other charges, so that the prisoners may be remanded without bail, or the benefit of habeas corpus, until Wednesday next. By that time it is expected the St. Catherines warrant will have arrived. The charge for breach of neutrality here will be withdrawn, and the accused, arrested under the substituted authority, will be secretly removed to St. Catherines. The charge of breach of neutrality there will be prepared to fail; there is no evidence, and there will be made to procure any; neither do the instructions to Mr. SCHILLER or Mr. HARRISON as much as hint at evidence or witnesses. But the moment that the accused are discharged they will be rearrested on a demand for extradition on the charges now pending and abandoned against them here, and they will be carried for examination and committed before the Toronto Judges, who extradited BURLEY, and who are considered to be so far committed by their ruling in that case, and by their expressed opinion in this, that they will obey with alacrity the orders of the Government.

The St. Catharine's warrant is, in fact, the cunning contrivance by which the adjudication of the remainder of the charges against the raiders is to be transferred from a pure to a corrupt tribunal, and from a Judge who refused to be the tool of a foreign enemy, at the dictation of the executive to judges willing to pollute the judicial ermine by such subserviency, and to prostitute their office by viler conduct than has been witnessed on the British bench since the days of JEFFREYS. Whether the kindly discovery and exposure of this most infamous and damnable plot will prevent its being carried out in its entirety we know not, but such is the conspiracy that the Executive of Canada is now engaged in, and such the means they are taking to effect the cowardly and cruel end they have in view—the murder of these unfortunate young men declared free of all guilt by the tribunals here before which they have had so long, so patient, and so thorough an examination.

Such an outrage upon justice—such a piece of superlative and reckless wickedness—such a trampling in the mire of the honor and good name of the country—can be attributed to nothing short of madness, which requires and should receive restraint. It is the duty of the people of this city to prevent its perpetration, if possible, at any cost; or, if that fails, it will be their duty to punish it. If they fail in these regards, the innocent blood, which their rulers are plotting to shed, will be on their heads and on those of their children forever—a triple curse of Cain."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 1.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the Soldiers' Messenger Corps.

A concurrent resolution was adopted fixing Tuesday next for the election by the two Houses of a Superintendent of Public Instruction in place of VICTOR M. HUGO, whose term expires.

Mr. COZANS introduced a bill to change the name of the Mariners' Savings Institution to the Metropolitan Savings Bank.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Yonkers Water Company.

Amending the charter of the Buffalo Society for the care of destitute children.

Relative to evidence in actions on promissory notes, bills of exchange and bank checks.

Incorporating the permanent committee of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church.

Authorizing the consolidation of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company in New-York with the Buffalo extension of the Great Western and Atlantic Railroad Company.

Incorporating the New-York Fidelity Insurance Company.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Eastern District Library Association.

Incorporating the Atlantic Base Ball Club. This was lost and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Amending the charter of Buffalo.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Mutual Savings and Loan Society.

To amend the Excise Law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday.

The bill amending the charter of the Manhattan Gas Light Company was amended on motion of Mr. MURPHY, so as to allow the company to charge $3 50 per 1,000 feet, instead of $2 50, and was then ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 1.

The Speaker presented the returns of the State Canvassers of the vote on the Constitutional Amendment, and relative to Commissioners of Appeals.

Mr. WORTH introduced a bill to close North Third-street of Brooklyn.

The joint resolution for the election of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on Tuesday next, was adopted.

The Soldiers' Voting Bill was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

Making appropriations to repair the breaks in the State canals that were caused by the late flood. To amend the act relative to the registry of births, marriages and deaths in New-York. Relative to sewers and drainage in the City of New-York. To incorporate Worth Lodge of Masons of New-York. To amend the charter of the City of Rochester relative to police. To legalize certain acts of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County. To authorize the city of Poughkeepsie to borrow money. And relative to the fees of the Clerk of Queens County.

FROM DAKOTAH.

About the Ex-Confederate Soldiers Serving on the Frontier.

A private letter, dated Fort Rice, D. T., March 2, 1865, from a Captain in the First United States Volunteer Infantry, which is made up from deserters from the rebel service, says:

"The mail leaves here to-morrow rather unexpectedly, and I have but a few moments to jot down some items of news. We have lost a great many men here this Winter by disease. The scurvy is very bad. Out of one hundred men in my company only forty are able to do duty. I have lost nine men; poor fellows. These Southern soldiers cannot stand this very cold climate. The Col. was presented with a splendid sword, the other day, by the enlisted men. Inclosed you will find copies of the presentation speech by the Serjeant-Major, and the Colonel's response. It goes to show the discipline and sentiments of soldiers once in the Confederate Army.

The First United States Volunteer Infantry were enlisted from prisoners, at Point Lookout, who took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

THE PRESENTATION SPEECH BY SERJT.-MAJ. BAUN, FIRST U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Col. DIMON: In the annals of this war the United States soldiery have won for themselves a name that history will not blush to record, and among the many sacrifices they have made none, perhaps, have shewn more love of country, more pure and ardent patriotism than yourself, from 1861 to the present date. The fields of Port Hudson and Vicksburgh are memorable to us all. It was there you drew your sword in defence of those principles which are now so dear and near to us; and here, in the wilds of Dakotah, we, the enlisted men of this command that were once your enemies, now your friends, present you with this sword, knowing you will always prove worthy the trust our country has reposed in you, and never draw it save in the cause of liberty, justice and right.

THE RESPONSE OF COL. DIMON.

SERJEANT AND MEN OF THE FIRST UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER INFANTRY: It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude that I accept your costly and beautiful present, as it apprises me of a fact most dear to every commanding officer's heart, that he has the cooperation and esteem of his men under him; that my discipline, my care and efforts, though attendant with the painful duty of taking one of your number's life, not long since, has not been misconstrued, and that you understand fully the necessity of perfect obedience and strictest discipline for your own safety as well for the honor of the country we serve. Doubly acceptable is the token, when I remember that a year ago you were my country's enemies as well as my own. And God grant that this may be a forerunner of that blessed reunion between States North and South, when all causes for national strife shall be removed, and our interest, hearts and hands, shall be as one.

ORDER OF GEN. WASHBURNE.

Regulations Respecting Raiders—Unauthorized Foraging Forbidden—Refugees Invited to Return to their Homes.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 1.

To encourage the restoration of civil government and induce the people to return to their allegiance and former avocations, Gen. WASHBURNE, commanding at Memphis, orders that no raiders be sent into the country except to resist the rebel forces. Unauthorized foraging is forbidden. The people are urged to organize a civil government and to establish courts of justice. Organizations of citizens in each county is also recommended for protection, and when proper security is given for their proper use, arms and ammunition will be furnished to them. Refugees formally residing in the district are invited to return to their homes, punishment for unkind treatment from malicious neighbors being guaranteed. Planters needing laborers can obtain them by applying to the Superintendent of Freedmen, by giving proper guarantees for paying and kindly treating them.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—GEORGE N. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Christian Commission, made a statement at an informal meeting of merchants yesterday, in the rooms of the Assistant Treasurer, of the immediate need of funds by the organization. Its field machinery is in working order—delegates, coffee wagons, &c.—but there are no stores for distribution. Of the efficiency of the commission no person who has witnessed its operations in the field entertains a doubt, and it is much to be regretted that its usefulness is temporarily suspended for lack of means. Twenty thousand dollars were subscribed by the few persons present at the meeting, and from the spirit evinced it is pretty certain that the sum of $100,000, which the commission needs, will soon be obtained.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Hats.

SPRING STYLES

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—NEW DESIGNS.

Gents', ladies', youths', boys' and misses' hats. The largest and most superb variety ever offered on this continent.

J. A. MILLER & CO.,
No. 497 Broadway.

A Blessing.—DURNO'S CATARRH SUFF is used, WITH BENEFIT, in every family.
Sold by all Druggists, town and country.

The Decline in Gold—The Good Time Coming.—Last July gold went up to the alarming figure of 285; now it is staggering at 150. Gold is down. "greenbacks" are up—our dark days are past—peace is at hand—"the good time is coming." But how is it that as gold goes down, the amount of the Government tax on HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS increases. It is because our consumers increase. The invalid who has been convinced by the experience of his neighbors, of the virtue of this admirable tonic, whether suffering from dyspepsia, nervous prostration, a disordered condition of the bowels, constitutional weakness, or that oppressive languor, or lingering debility, which precedes or follows an attack of fever, must have HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. When gold is down, "greenbacks" being up, he can better afford to reserve one with a portrait of Mr. Chase, for a bottle of HOSTETTER, but whatever the effect of the gold market upon his butcher, grocer, or baker's bills, he must have these Bitters. But there is a large class of persons with whom this pleasant combination of vegetable extracts is regarded as among the luxuries of life, the enjoyment of which is more or less affected by the price of gold. Hence, with the decline in gold, the increase of our sales and our revenue tax bills, and the enlargement of our labors of usefulness in giving strength and vigor to the bone and sinew of the country, to the Army and Navy, and the National Treasury.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

DIED.

BROWER.—On Friday morning, March 31, in the 68th year of her age, ANNA S., daughter of the late Capt. Mark Lynch, and relict of David Brower.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Christian Metzgar, No. 247 7th-st., on Sunday, at 1 P. M.

COCHRAN.—At White Plains, on Thursday, March 30, ELIZA JANE, wife of Robert Cochran, and daughter of John Vanderbilt, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Grace Church, White Plains, on Sunday, April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. A special train of the Harlem Railroad will leave corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

DONALDSON.—At Lodi, N. J., on Saturday, April 1, Mrs. MARY DONALDSON, in the 75th year of her age.

HALL.—At the Mansion House, Brooklyn, on Friday, March 31, MARGARET TURNEY, wife of Dr. J. L. Hall, M. D., of Quebec, aged 53 years.

The funeral service will be held on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Henry Sweetland, Clermont-av., between Fulton and Green avs., Brooklyn, where friends are invited to attend.

☞ Quebec papers please copy.

HUNT.—On Friday, March 31, CATHARINE, wife of William A. Hunt, of Rye, N. Y.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Monday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock, and from Christ Church, Rye, at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

RAYNOR.—On Thursday, March 30, KATE A., youngest daughter of Jacob Raynor, aged 19 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 80 Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SALISBURY.—On Saturday, April 1, FANNY E., infant and twin daughter of Alfred W. and Emily W. Salisbury.

Funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. James Daly, No. 212 9th-av.

SCHMIDT.—At Yorkville, on Friday morning, March 31, after a short illness, FREDERICH EBERHARDT, eldest son of Frederich and Kate E. Schmidt, aged 4 years, 10 months and 5 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, East 85th-st., below 1st-av., on Sunday, April 2, at 2 P. M.

WEST.—On Friday, March 31, MARGARET WEST, eldest daughter of the late Edward D. West, in her 33d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., on Sunday, April 2, at 3½ P. M.

OIL YOUR HARNESS
WITH
HENRY JACKSON'S
LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.
For sale by all harness-makers.

MANUFACTURED BY
H. & T. R. JACKSON,
No. 71 Greenwich-st.

FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
PRICES MARKED DOWN 30 PER CENT.
PRICES MARKED DOWN 30 PER CENT.
PRICES MARKED DOWN 30 PER CENT.
PRICES MARKED DOWN 30 PER CENT.
AT
398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY.
398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY.
398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY.
398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY.
398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY.
CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER
CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER
CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER
OFFER
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
For less than the material alone cost.
For less than the material alone cost.
For less than the material alone cost.
For less than the material alone cost.
THE LATEST STYLES,
THE LATEST STYLES,
THE LATEST STYLES,
THE LATEST STYLES,
THE LATEST STYLES,
THE LATEST STYLES,
The largest and best assortment,
The largest and best assortment,
The largest and best assortment,
The largest and best assortment,
THE LOWEST PRICES
THE LOWEST PRICES
THE LOWEST PRICES
THE LOWEST PRICES
THE LOWEST PRICES
THE LOWEST PRICES
Marked in plain figures on the goods.
Marked in plain figures on the goods.
Marked in plain figures on the goods.
Marked in plain figures on the goods.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. J. SELLA MARTIN, THE PASTOR, will preach at Shiloh Church, corner Prince and Marion sts., SUNDAY; in the morning at 11 o'clock, in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Free seats for strangers who come early.

BY INVITATION OF GOV. FENTON, REV. WM. E. SMITH will preach to the soldiers at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 2d of April, at 3½ o'clock.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED THIS EVENING before the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., by Rev. Dr. PRICE. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Authority in Religion.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY.—The tenth of the course of Sermons on the Holy Scriptures will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 2d inst., in Christ Church, corner of 5th av. and 35th-st., by Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, Rector of St. John's, Brooklyn. Subject—"*History of the Authorized Version of 1611.*" Service to commence at 7½ P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the fund for the Free Distribution of Bibles and Prayer-Books. The two concluding sermons of the course, by Rev. Drs. RUDDER and WASHBURN, will not be preached till after Easter Day.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ, and Future Life only for the Righteous, worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder JOSEPH T. CURRY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ in the evening. All interested to hear on the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL, P. M. CHURCH, York-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Rev. G. GOLDEN, pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. G. PARKER, President of Conference, at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Public Tea Meeting, WEDNESDAY EVENING. Revs. G. PARKER, J. COWAN, J. GALLAHER, F. JACKSON, and other clergymen will address the meeting. Tickets 50 cents.

ANNUAL MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE Sunday School cause will be held TO-MORROW, (Sunday) EVENING, in Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S Church, Broadway, corner 34th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—Rev. ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, and Rev. HENRY CLAY TRUMBULL, Chaplain in the Army of the James.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, 48TH-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. MILES, of Albany. Lecture WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 8 P. M., by P. T. BARNUM, Esq. Subject—*The Art of Money Getting*: for the benefit of the church. Tickets 25 cts.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, 2d inst corner Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A.M. Concert of Prayer for Seamen at 7½ P. M. Also preaching by the Pastor, corner of Madison and Governeur sts., at 10½ A. M., and the Communion Service at 3½ P. M. Also preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISTS AT HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.—Mr. WHEELER speaks at 10½ o'clock, *Where Shall We Find God?* Mr. WILLIS, 7½, *The Spiritual and Eternal Life.* 3 o'clock, Spiritualists, Progressionists and others meet to hear the appeal from Chicago. Seats free.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A MEETING in behalf of City Missions will be held SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Irish Presbyterian Church, Greene-st., near Canal-st. Rev. James D. Wilson, Rev. Dr. John Thomson, and Rev. J. K. Wardle, will deliver addresses.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual in his church in 41st-st., near 6th av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning, Subject—*Christian Union—the Genuine and the Artificial.* Evening—*Trinitarianism in the Light of the Holy Scriptures.* A cordial welcome to all.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Objections now urged against Universalism the same as the Jews urged against Christ.* All candid inquirers invited to hear. Morning service at 10½.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., Pastor. The ninth of the series on Daniel—*Nebuchadnezzar's Encyclical Letter a Proof of his Conversion*—will be delivered in this church, by the Pastor, on SABBATH EVENING next, 2d April, at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av. The corner-stone will be laid MONDAY, April 3, at 4 P. M. Preaching at Broadway and 47th-st. hall, SUNDAY, April 2, by Rev. J. WILLETTS, from Canada, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

LAWRENCE RISING FROM HER ASHES.—Miss SUSANNAH EVANS, the celebrated Cambrian Orator, (a Welsh girl of 17 Summers,) will lecture at the Laight-st. Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., New-York, on MONDAY EVENING, April 3, for the benefit of a church and Sabbath-school in Lawrence, Kansas. Subject—*Temperance.*

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—MISSIONARY Meeting.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. G. D. CARROW, of the Philadelphia Conference. Sabbath School Anniversary at 3 P. M. Services in the Evening at 7. Addresses by Rev. Dr. HARRIS and others.

"IS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION A BLESSING OR A CURSE?"—Subject continued at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Opening address by Dr. TRALL. Platform free to all. Subject at 3 P. M., *Religious Improvement.*

REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The fifth discourse on the Doctrines of the Bible. Subject—*The final Perseverance of the Saints.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CONFIRMATION.—RT. REV. BISHOP POTTER will administer the rite of confirmation in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service—A. M., 10½ o'clock; P. M., 3½. The Sexton will furnish strangers with seats.

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER will hold a confirmation in the Free Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Rector.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-JERUSALEM—(Swedenborgian.) Services by Rev. J. C. AGER, Minister, every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. in the chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. J. S. ROONEY, of California, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach on the subject of *City Reform.*

LECTURES ON DANIEL.—THE NINTH OF the course by JOHN WILLIAMS, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at University Buildings, Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *The Restoration of the Jews.* Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M., the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes—and Rev. Dr. WESTON at 7½ P. M.

REV. GEO. W. SAMSON, D. D., PRESIDENT of Columbian College, Washington, D. C., will preach at the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, April 2, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place Rev. U. T. TRACY, Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, worshipping in Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. JACOB FEHRMAN, of Reformed Dutch Church, S I., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL SERVICES BY Rev. WM. BINET, will be held in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., entrance on 35th-st., on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, ELIZABETH, N. J.—Service in the court-house, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Bishop AMES will preach in the morning, and Rev. Bishop JANES or Rev. A. L. BRICE, the Pastor, in the evening.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL LECTURE to the spiritualists and friends of progress, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Children's lyceum at 2½ P. M. These meetings are free and all are invited.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, HERALD of the approaching everlasting Kingdom of God, will preach in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. N. B.—In the large Hall down stairs.

IMMORTAL SOUL.—THE BEST EXPOSure of the Pagan's immortal soul fable can be heard at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, Pastor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, April 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Green-st., near Canal.—Rev. A. J. PARK will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER SABBATH MORNING, in Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. U. M. FISK, of La Grange, N. Y., will supply the desk SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—REV. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, on University-place, (late Dr. POTTS,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHARLES E. HART, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

ST. JAMES' ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. H. N. POHLMAN, D. D., of Albany, N. Y., will preach SUNDAY, April 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 54TH ST. AND 5TH-AV.—Divine Service and Lectures, with collections for the Hospital, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 56th-street Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Daniel viii.*

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The Anniversary Hymns may be obtained of A. T. MASON, No. 302 Grand-st.

Execution of a Guerrilla.

HIS SPEECH ON THE SCAFFOLD—THE ROPE BREAKS—THE SPECTATORS PANIC-STRICKEN.

From the St. Louis Republican, 25th.

The execution of WILLIAM J HARRIS, of Boone County, Missouri, took place at one o'clock yesterday afternoon on the scaffold in Gratiot Prison yard. HARRIS had been convicted by a military commission of being a guerrilla and highway robber, while he protested his innocence of the charge and claimed that he was a regular soldier of the Confederate army.

On entering the cell occupied by HARRIS, we found him sitting on a chair, with Father WARD, his spiritual adviser, at his side. Upon seeing visitors approach, he at once arose and extended his hand to each in turn. His countenance and physical expression indicated firmness and determination. In reply to questions touching his history, &c., he spoke with readiness; but his voice indicated an inward struggle, as if he feared that he might not be able to sustain himself at the last moment.

Presently an officer entered the cell and removed the heavy ball and chain attached to his ankle. HARRIS supposed that he was to be conducted to the scaffold, and, without the slightest tremor or manifestation of uneasiness, he made a motion as if to accompany the officer, and at the same he remarked, "Give me my hat, Father WARD." The priest remarked that they were not quite ready yet, and HARRIS continued the remarks he had begun making.

The appearance of HARRIS as he emerged from the prison-door and cast his eyes upon the scaffold, the the sunlight flashing upon his face, was impressive. He was a young man, in his twenty-seventh or twenty-eighth year, about five feet and a half in height, compactly built and full of animal vigor, with short, sandy, hair, mild blue eyes, regular features, and a countenance that indicated ordinary intelligence and character of ordinary force. He ascended the scaffold without support and with as firm a tread as any who preceded him. After listening to the reading of the charges, finding and sentence of the military commission, and the order of his execution, he made an address to the crowd of some minutes in length:

"Gentlemen, I have protested against the charge of being a bushwhacker. I have opposed bushwhacking from the commencement till this day. I never admitted a bushwhacker into my house, knowing him to be such. I am a Confederate soldier. No man was ever up within the walls of Gratiot Prison who was a truer soldier of the Confederate army than I have been. I hope that no soldier within the sound of my voice will ever be brought where I now stand because he is a soldier. I enlisted in the cause of the South, and I deserted because I wanted to be with my family, and here I have been brought for fighting for the South; and if this is to be the fate of the South, and I am to be hung for fighting for the South, all I have to say is that it is the death I would choose. Gentlemen, I want you to understand that I die as a Christian man and as a brave soldier."

After kneeling a few moments in prayer, he arose and stood erect a moment, facing the noose before him, and then stepped forward upon the trap. His face and figure now betokened great emotion, and he showed symptoms of fainting. His face relaxed and his lips quivered, but he commanded himself and spoke farewell to the crowd, shaking hands with the priest and Capt. ALLEN, and calling them by name. The white cap was fastened about his face and the noose fixed in an instant.

Whilst the crowd now shuddered at the awful spectacle, and as the trap fell, the rope was broken and HARRIS fell his full length upon the ground. The sight was appalling, and the majority of the crowd rushed from the scene in horror, thinking that the execution was a failure, and would have to be repeated. But the body lay motionless and an examination showed that life was about extinct. In less than five minutes after the fall, HARRIS was pronounced dead by the attendant physician.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY SOCIETY.—This society has made arrangements with Mr. BARNUM to hold their annual poultry, pigeon and rabbit show at his Museum, from the 24th to the 29th April. Cash premiums to the amount of $500 are to be awarded; beside silver cups, needles, diplomas, &c. Circulars may be had after Monday next at the office of the Museum.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, competent as nurse or housekeeper and take the entire care of children. Address A. B., No. 1,243 Broadway.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A POSITION TO teach children, to overlook a household, or as companion to an invalid; satisfactory references given and required. M. E. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER—A SINGLE MAN, Scotch or German preferred. A good place for a faithful, practical man, understanding his business thoroughly, including glass, and can come well recommended from previous employers. Apply to MASON BROS., No. 596 Broadway.

WANTED—A PERSON COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a large real estate, viz: To rent, to collect the same, and to superintend repairs, &c. Apply by letter, with name and references, in the handwriting of the applicant, to A T. STEWART, Broadway and Chambers-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company a general agent for New-York and Brooklyn; he must be fully competent. Address LIFE INSURANCE, Box No. 111 *Times* Office

WANTED—A CLERK, WELL ACQUAINTED with the city book business. One living with his parents or friends preferred. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—WANTED, A young man, who has had charge of a set of double entry books for one year, to take charge of the books of an extensive manufacturing company in Chicago. Compensation ($1,000) one thousand dollars first year and 1-16 of stock. None but a first class book-keeper need apply. Send envelope bearing full address and one bearing address of last employer. Address R. J. C. YATES, Albany, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 119 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

STORAGE WANTED—FLOUR, GRAIN, &c., taken on storage by WATERS & BRADY, No. 325 Washington-st., New-York, at the lowest rates.

FOR SALE—THREE TO FIVE HUNDRED BUNdles of damaged wire, suitable for fencing; grape trailers for vineyards or for baling hay. Apply at No. 192 Front-st., New-York.
DICKERSON, REED & CO.

POLITICAL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at Headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on Monday evening, April 3, 1865, at 7½ o'clock.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865. }
THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the capital stock of this bank having assented to its conversion to a National Banking Association, in accordance with Section 3 of the Enabling Act recently passed by the Legislature of this State, notice is hereby given that measures will be immediately taken to carry same into effect. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1865. }
COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad Income Bonds due April 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at our office, less Government tax. Coupons of St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at our office, free of Government tax.
M. K. JESSUP & CO.

NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders, for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine-st, on WEDNESDAY, 5th of April, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 22d March, 1865.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, March 17, 1865.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVing unanimously decided to convert the same into an association under the laws of the United States, notice is hereby given to that effect, in accordance with section three of the Enabling Act of this State.
ANTHONY HALSEY Cashier.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1865. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 4, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, March 30, 1865. }
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 11, 1865, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. By order of the board. JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the now seven per cent. bonds of this company, due April 1, will be paid, when due, at the Broadway Bank, New-York, on presentation of the coupons, with United States tax deducted JNO. DENISON, Treasurer.

BENTON GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Benton Gold Mining Company, for the choice of Trustees and other business, will be held at the company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, April 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, due 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

PETROLEUM.

GOOD HOPE
PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

$750,000....................CAPITAL.
75,000 SHARES.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE AND PAR OF SHARES, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $75,000.
No Personal Liability. No Future Assessment.

PRESENT DAILY YIELD OF OIL.

From Well No. 12, McFate Farm, 12½ barrels. When prospectus was issued, March 1, this well was in process of tubing. On 6th instant information was received that oil had been struck. The well now flows 100 barrels per day, the "Good Hope" having ⅛ interest....................12½

FROM GROCERY WELL.

On March 1 the interest of "Good Hope" in this well gave them a daily average of 12½ barrels per day. The yield having since increased from 200 to 280 barrels, adds FIVE barrels daily to the income of this company....................17½

From interest in lease Widow McClintock Farm....	2
From interest in lease No. 12 Widow McClintock Farm....................	5
From interest in lease No. 49 Widow McClintock Farm....................	1
From interest in lease in Dalton Well, Smith Farm..	7
From interest in lease in Buffalo Wel, Blood Farm.	1
Daily yield of Oil....................	46

OR, AN INCOME OF $460 PER DAY.

OFFICERS:

President—WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Son Bankers, New-York.
Treasurer—JOHN W. BELL, of the city of New-York
Secretary—DAVID L. TURNER.

TRUSTEES:

WILLIAM BELL, of the City of New-York.
A. H. WALLIS, of the City of New-York.
HORACE J. MOODY, of the City of New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, of the City of New-York.
CHAS. A. STETSON, of the City of New-York.
L. R. McABOY, of Pittsburgh, Penn.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

SUPERINTENDENT:

JOHN FULLWOOD, of Oil City, Penn.

PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

No. 1.—THIRTY-THREE ACRES of land in fee simple, known as the Geo. W. Tarr Farm, on Cherry Tree Run. THIRTY (30) WELLS are under lease. Royalty one-quarter oil, WHICH BELONGS TO THIS INTEREST. Fourteen acres, not leased, FOR WHICH A BONUS AND ONE-HALF OIL CAN READILY BE OBTAINED.

No. 2.—SIX leases on Dempsey Farm, Cherry Tree Run. Entire working interest in each. The company was advised March 10 that a 40-barrel well was struck just above this property, and a 150-barrel well on the next farm to it. In consequence of the striking of these wells, property cannot now be bought in their vicinity for TEN TIMES the cost of these leases to the Company.

No. 3.—One-eighth (⅛) all the oil, free interest, in lease No. 12, McFate Farm, Cherry Run. March 6, well was struck on this lease, now yielding ONE HUNDRED BARRELS.

No. 4.—Three-seventh working interest in each of three leases on Cherry Run, near the "Good Refinery," below the Humboldt Works. A fine well has just been struck adjoining this interest.

No. 5.—One-eighth working interest in one acre, just below the Reed Wells, on Cherry Run. Well now over FIVE HUNDRED FEET DOWN. Will be tested in a few days.

No. 6.—Five-sixteenth working interest in lease B, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run. One well to be put down free of further cost, and one-sixteenth of this interest tested for one month free of expense This lease adjoins the Mackey well. Well under contract.

No. 7.—One-fourth working interest in lease No. 29, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, (at end of the old barn, and next well to the Grocery, now the largest on the Run.) This well also to be put down free of further expense, and one-sixteenth of the interest tubed and tested one month free of cost. WELL NOW DOWN 520 FEET, WITH A VERY FINE SHOW OF OIL.

No. 8.—Three-sixteenths in the lease, and the Dalton well on Smith farm, Cherry Run. NOW A SEVENTY-FIVE BARREL WELL AND IMPROVING. Another well to go down on same lease.

No. 9.—Three-sixteenths working interest in lease No. 12, Widow McClintock farm, Oil Creek: WELL NOW PRODUCING ABOUT FIFTY BARRELS DAILY AND GAINING; it is a new well.

No. 10.—One-eighth working interest in lease No. 49, Widow McClintock Farm, Oil Creek; one well down—ABOUT TWENTY BARRELS PER DAY; another started on same lease.

No. 11.—One-half working interest in lease on Cherry Run, just above Humboldt's refinery. Size of lot 90 feet by 150 feet.

No. 12.—One-eighth working interest in one acre lease and the Buffalo well, on the Blood farm, Oil Creek THIS WELL FLOWS SIX BARRELS PER DAY.

No. 13.—All the working interest in lease No. 2, Prather reserve, Cherry Run; contains about one acre.

No. 14.—One-eighth working interest in lease on Widow McClintock farm, Oil Creek; well just struck THIRTY BARRELS, and increasing.

No. 15.—One-eighth working interest in lease on Dan Rynd farm, Cherry-tree Run, near the Tarr farm; a choice lot—three-quarters of an acre.

No. 16.—Three-eighth working interest in the Rickett's well, on the Rickett's farm, Cherry Run, above Plamer. Lease one acre—royalty half oil.

No. 17.—ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES of land in fee simple, on Holeman's Run, NEAR THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY'S WELL, No. 23. This lays well for oil, and is considered very valuable territory.

No. 18.—One-eighth working interest in the New-Grocery well, and lease on Smith's farm, Cherry Run. This well is now yielding TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY BARRELS PER DAY, and it is thought by the most experienced oil men, will shortly be a 300 barrel well.

TO INVESTERS IN PETROLEUM STOCKS THIS COMPANY OFFERS THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS, VIZ.:

1st. An ample working capital.

2d. Large properties now yielding, and its new interests being rapidly developed.

3d. Prospects of extraordinary returns from its Cherry Tree Run properties.

4th. Small capital on which to pay dividends.

5th. Property greatly increased in value since purchase.

6th. A present income of $460 daily.

It is in aggregate the most valuable oil investment yet offered for public subscription.

Subscriptions received at the office of
Subscription Agents,
BLAKE & MARLOR,
No. 40 PINE-ST., New-York.
and at the banking-house of
ABRAM BELL'S SON,
No. 25 PARK-ROW, New-York,
where prospectuses and every information may be obtained.

THE KING OF INVESTMENTS—OIL!
The subscribers are authorized to sell a few
ORIGINAL SHARES
in a new
OIL COMPANY
about to be formed on choice and select land.
Full particulars sent, on application to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale 6,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanahwa River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

PETROLEUM LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO FOR SALE.—I will sell my lands in the above States on reasonable terms. They are situated in Jackson, Mason and Putnam Counties, West Virginia, and Gallia County, Ohio, adjoining the Big Kanawha and Ohio Rivers, containing some 8,000 acres, which have been in our possession for many years, and title indisputable. Inquire at the office of the Scioto and Sandy Company, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, New-York, for EDWARD NARET.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1865. }
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax) on presentation at the Banking Office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1865. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of Two Dollars per Share has this day been levied on the capital stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at the company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, April 3, 1865, with interest afterward till paid.
No transfer of stock can be made after March 27, without payment of this assessment.
By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 38 Wall-st.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

WARD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WALL-ST.,
AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 U. S. LOAN.
NOTES ON HAND, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
DEALERS IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold purchased and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, on Commission.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.
500,000.
KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865. }
The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.
THOMAS A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

WALDEN & McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
MARCH 2, 1865.
This Bank having procured in writing the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock to make the certificate required therefor to become a banking association, under the laws of the United States, and having by vote of its directors decided to become such banking association; therefore notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed at the present session of said Legislature, that said Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York has decided to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York.
W. A. KISSAM,
Cashier.

[Copy.]
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865. }
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.
F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Wall-street,
Agents for the sale of the
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
All denominations on hand for immediate delivery.
Subscriptions received, and the usual discount allowed to banks and bankers.

MOORE & BROWN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS, 5-20, 10-40 1881 BONDS bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
AGENTS FOR
THE HIGHLY POPULAR
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, deliverable to any part of the country free of expense, and on hand
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Stocks negotiated at private sale or the Board of Brokers.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
HENRY T. MOORE. E. JAMES BROWN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. }
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1865 }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties concerned, that by Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, the name of this company has been changed to "Mutual Life and Travelers Insurance Company," and all persons having claims against the first named company are requested to present them immediately for settlement.
EDWARD A. JONES, President.
ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1865. }
THE INTEREST DUE UPON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this company, April 1, 1865, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865. }
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, seventeen bonds, numbered as follows: 8, 557, 229, 539, 413, 15, 227, 168, 401, 379, 545, 445, 151, 254, 221, 412, 499, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1865. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, April 3 next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST River Bank have decided to have it become a Banking Association under the laws of the United States.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN Cashier.
MARCH 11, 1865.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.
These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing interest.
Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.
Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

WM. S. CHARNLEY. W. T. HATCH.
CHARNLEY & HATCH,
NO. 34 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
AGENTS FOR
7 3-10 NATIONAL LOAN
Notes ready for immediate delivery in any amount. The largest discount allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865. }
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.
[SEAL] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 18, 1865. }
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 3d day of April next. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, PENN., No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 10, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1865. }
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. per month on their capital stock, from the profits of the wells, payable on and after the 15th of April.

The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 17th of April.
E. L. LOWEREE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1865. }
At a meeting of the directors of this company, held this day, a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 25th day of April next, at the Continental Bank, New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 15th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 27th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Directors. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1865. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, held on the 16th inst., the regular dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the capital stock for the quarter ending March 31st inst., was declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after April 17th prox., by the Treasurer to shareholders registered at Pittsburgh, and by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., to shareholders registered at New-York. The transfer books will close March 31st inst., and will reopen April 17th prox. By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1865. }
THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of April next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th March until the 7th April next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1865. }
SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF this company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the par value (Twenty Dollars) of the stock for the quarter ending March 15, payable on and after April 15, (to stockholders of record, April 1,) at the office of the company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st. A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1865. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the profits of the business, payable to the stockholders at this office on and after Thursday, April 6.
The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to the 7th. WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMBINED PETROLEUM CO., No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1865. }
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the par value of their capital stock, for the month ending April 1, payable on and after April 10, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from April 7 to 10 inclusive. C. H. SANBORN, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 21, 1865. }
THE DIVIDEND BONDS AND DIVIDEND certificates issued by this company in April, 1855, and maturing April 1, 1865, will be paid at maturity on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at this office. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer C. & T. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 30, 1865. }
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) per cent., free of government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. MORGANS SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 8th day of April. Transfer books will be closed until the 3d proximo.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1865. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, free of Government tax, of Five Per Cent., payable on and after 9th of April, ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of April, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 80 Broadway—Room No. 41. }
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) on their Capital Stock, from their earnings for the month, payable on and after April 3. The transfer books will be closed from March 31 to April 4 inclusive. CHAS. R. BRAINE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1865.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,675,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000 free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1865. }
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 5, for supplies, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,850 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, two-thirds to be manufactured from white-flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

38,300 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Sample of the rye in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

40,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of R. and G. Rye must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before the delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C., and A. C. G. S.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST., PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 27, 1865. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office till TUESDAY, April 4, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages, (cases to be made to conform to specifications at this office:)
Wool Blankets, army standard.
Haversacks, army standard.
Canteens, army standard.
Cavalry Guidons, army standard.
Cavalry Standards, army standard.
National Colors, Infantry, army standard.
Regimental Colors, Infantry, army standard.
Artillery Trumpet Cords and Tassels, army standard.
½-inch Dark Blue Worsted Lace, army standard.
⅝-inch Dark Blue Worsted Lace, army standard.
1½-inch Dark Blue Worsted Lace, army standard.
½-inch Yellow Worsted Lace, army standard.
⅝-inch Yellow Worsted Lace, army standard.
1½-inch Yellow Worsted Lace, army standard.
½-inch Scarlet Worsted Lace, army standard.
1½-inch Scarlet Worsted Lace, army standard.
⅝-inch Sky-Blue Worsted Lace, army standard.
⅝-inch Scarlet Silk Lace, army standard.
Axe Handles, army standard.
Hatchet Handles, army standard.
Regimental General Order Books, army standard.
Regimental Letter Books, army standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, army standard.
Target Practice Books, army standard.
Great Coat Lining, sample required.
Sack Coat Lining, sample required.

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, and must distinctly state in their bids when they will commence their deliveries, the quantity they propose to furnish each week, the price (*which should be written both in words and figures,*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, *a copy of which should accompany each proposal.*

Standard samples of the articles required may be seen at this office

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, April 4, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States

All proposals should be made out in the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)" and address
Col. WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the person offering and the date thereof, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, April 3, 1865, (at which they will be opened,) for the construction of the following street improvements, viz: Sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River; sewer in Seventy-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; sewer in Fifty fifth-street, from Fourth-avenue to and through Fifth-avenue to near Fifty-fourth-street; sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to sewer between First and Second avenue; receiving-basins and culverts on and near the line of West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken streets; cross-walks at intersections of Avenue A with One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets; of First-avenue with One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, and of Second-avenue with One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, and for cross-walks on westerly side of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-ninth streets.

For specifications, forms for bids, &c., apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, March 23, 1865

ARMY SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 30, 1865. }
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 5, proximo, for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York:

One hundred and fifty sets six-mule wagon harness, complete, in good new boxes.

To be made according to specifications, which can be seen at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can deliver it

All proposals should be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Harness," and addressed to
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, New-York City.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:
CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.
Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1865. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVed at this office until 12 o'clock noon, of MONDAY, April 3, 1865, when the same will be publicly opened and read, for providing the necessary boats for and removing the contents of all sinks and privies of the City of New-York, for a period of ten years, to the place of deposit of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, and delivering the same to DANIEL GALLAGHER, at such place of deposit, in accordance with the contract between the corporation and said GALLAGHER.

Blank forms of proposals and specifications can be obtained at this office
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT AND WIDE AWAKE!

NED BUNTLINE'S OWN, the largest and most original literary paper, is now out and for sale by all newsmen! Read it, everybody. The boys have it.

THE DIADEM.—A NEW AND HIGHER ORDER of Sunday-school Music-book than any hitherto published, will be issued the 8th of April, by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, publisher of Sabbath-school Bell, &c.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS!—YOU CAN get them by mail, "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D.," or at No. 30 Ann-st., New-York. Send your address on a stamped envelope for a catalogue. Cut this out. CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

An opportunity is now open to secure the exclusive agency of the celebrated WILLCOX & GIBBS' NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE for the above territory. This is a rare chance, and to a man of the right stamp, presents inducements seldom met with. Apply at the office, No. 508 Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

NEW CAR SPRING.—WANTED, CAPITAL TO develop a newly patented Car Spring, which promises to surpass those already introduced. Inquire of EDWARD GILBERT, No. 25 Chambers-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Having disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets, gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT HOME IN THE country, overlooking a handsome city; house nearly new; 14 rooms; plenty of shade; fruit; fine lawn; garden; excellent water; running stream; fish pond; fine river view; exceedingly healthy; good place to bring up a family, being within 15 minutes' walk of a first-class college, an excellent female seminary and good public schools. Six minutes' from depot; 1½ hours from New-York; trains hourly; commutation $65 per year. Price, with 7½ acres, $10,500; with 10 acres, $12,500. Also, new house, similar to above, with about 1 acre, $7,000. For full particulars and complete photographic views, apply to
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A COUNTRY residence and farm of about 100 acres, opposite the residence of the late William Whitney, consisting of a large modern house, carriage-house, barn, a fine assortment of choice fruit, splendid lawn, and in a location in all respects very desirable. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 3 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

$100,000.—ESTATE FOR SALE ON Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, L. I.; mansion large, new, with modern improvements; farm about 100 acres, extensive orchards and outbuildings, with boat and bathing-houses; furniture and farm stock may be had if required. Inquire of R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

AT ELIZABETH, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, neat out-buildings, 8 acres excellent and high land, finely fruited, shaded, &c., $10,000. Also, fine residence, 15 rooms, modern improvements, out-buildings complete, fruit, shade, &c., at Irvington, N. J., $8,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT MORRISANIA, ON the corner of Westchester Road and Carr-av., one mile from Harlem Bridge, four lots with two houses, sheds, &c.; well calculated for a hotel and has been occupied as such. A bargain for some one. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 121st-st., Harlem.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY NO. 116 Varick-st., near Broome; two-story and attic brick house; all modern improvements; thirty years to run; building paid for. Inquire in the Jeweler's, No. 244 Greenwich-st.

$5,000.—COTTAGE FOR SALE, 11 rooms, gas and furnace, cor. Jaggar and Sandford avs., Flushing. Inquire of R. C. EMBREE, No 54 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—TWO THREE-STORY brown-stone houses, well built, lately finished, with all the modern improvements, and well arranged; location 54th-st., near Lexington-av.; immediate possession. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN West Morrisania, with 10 city lots, coach house, poultry house, fruit, &c.; good boating and fishing close at hand; price $6,500; $2,500 can remain. Apply to depot master, Melrose Station, Westchester County

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE front house pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, on the south side of Dean-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn; all the modern improvements, and will be sold very cheap, half the cost to build it. Apply to JOHN A. BETTS, 28 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—EIGHT NEW COTTAGE HOUSES, built uniform, setting back from the street, two lots between each two houses, and two lots to a house; each house containing ten rooms, with water, gas, &c.; pleasantly situated in Herkimer-st., Brooklyn. Price low. Apply to JOHN A. BETTS, No. 28 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW BRICK HOUSES, situated on the northwest corner of Carleton av. and Warren-st., near the great park; all the modern improvements, and will be sold cheaper than any new houses as pleasantly situated in the city of Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN A. BETTS, No. 28 Pine-st., basement.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high stoop house, 20x5 x100, in 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also, others in choice localities; $5,000 $50,000; some with coach houses.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE IN PORT-Chester: one acre of ground with good shade and abundance of fruit. Price $6,500. JOHN A. VANBUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 192 West 3 th-st.; size 22 by 48 feet; lot half the block; all the modern improvements. Apply at the house.

HOUSES FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FROM $2,500 to $7,000. Inquire at No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York, Room No. 1, 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET.

TO LET—A PLEASANT AND CONVENIENT cottage, with several acres of land, situated in the Village of Madison, New-Jersey; house large and airy, consisting of 14 rooms, water in kitchen, and furnace, with stable attached to the premises. Possession immediately. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, Madison, N. J., or at No. 145 West 44th-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, A NEAT FURnished house, situated on the southeast corner of Penn-st. and Bedford-av., Brooklyn, fifteen minutes from the ferries. Rent $100 per month, payable in advance. Apply to JOHN HORTON, No. 262 Canal-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 187 Fulton-st., or to James N. Wells, No. 167 9th-av.; references will be required.

TO LET—FURNISHED—IN THE VILLAGE of Astoria, a first-class house with all modern improvements, stables, &c., &c.; is situated on high ground and commands a fine view of East River and Hell Gate. Price $25 per month. Inquire of A. G. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st., from 12 to 1 and 3 to 4 p. m.

A STONE COTTAGE ON STATEN Island, containing 11 rooms, with barn, garden and four acres, plenty of fruit; brook near landing, three-quarters of an hour from New-York; beautiful location. Apply to LYON, No 33 Cortlandt-st.

FACTORY TO LET—CONSISTING OF SEVeral buildings and store-houses, with steam power; situated on a canal about four miles from the city; possession can be had at once. Apply to F. L. KNEELAND, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMmer, on Staten Island, a first-class house, handsomely furnished, on Richmond terrace, between Snug Harbor and New Brighton Landings; $300 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE UNION STORES AND PIER AT the foot of Sedgwick-st., Brooklyn, from the first of May next Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 416 Columbia-st. Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING CORner of 138th-st. and 3d-av., North New-York; suitable for a first-class grocery, hardware or boarding-house. Apply at the Land Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT house, completely and richly furnished, in 31st-st., near 5th-av., for 12 months. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS TO RENT—NO. 217 WEST 36th-st., 5 or 6 rooms, to a small family; $25 per month. Apply to C. PARTRIDGE, No. 26 West 15th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

TO LET—TO A VERY SMALL AMERICAN FAMily, lower part of cottage No. 67 East 29th-st.; fine location, flower garden, gas, Croton. Apply from 11 to 2.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ELEGANTly furnished, on 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN TIMES BUILDING. Inquire at the TIMES office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO LEASE A STORE SUITABLE for a bar and billiard room in the vicinity of the City Hall. Address, stating terms, to A. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE OR PURCHASE—BY a particular and careful family of four persons, without children, a moderate-sized, genteel house, in a pleasant and healthy location in Brooklyn; if rented, payment will be punctual. Address B. Y. D., Box No. 1,330, New-York Post-office, stating location and price.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BEtween 4th and 6th avs. and 17th and 30th sts.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY two single gentlemen, on or before April 10, a nicely furnished second-story front room with board; would prefer the location between Clark, Atlantic and Court sts., or in the immediate vicinity of the lower part of Lafayette-av. A fair price will be paid for the required accommodations; unexceptionable references given and required. Preference will be given where there are but few other boarders. Address RICHARDS, Box No. 4,722 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A LODGING-ROOM, LOCATED IN or near Division-st., near the Bowery, by a gentleman of fifty-five, of profession and habits, and without associates to disturb the quiet of the most private family; reference given if required; a higher upper room no objection, if suitable and price reasonable; one unfurnished, with convenience to place a stove pipe in it. Address "A. BRUNTON," Lockwood's Express Office, No. 6 East Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1 to Oct. 1, in a private family, or where but few boarders are taken, for lady, infant, child five years, and servant, near the sea shore, and within thirty miles of New-York; a good table indispensable. Address, with full particulars, H., No. 239 State-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY of three adults wish to obtain board for six months from May 1, in some pleasant, quiet place, about one hour's ride from New-York. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 833 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and nurse, on the Hudson, within fifty miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, Box No. 5,005 New-York Post-office.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, April 8.
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, April 22.
PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, April 29.
ERIN..........SATURDAY, May 6.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65; Steerage, $25—payable in gold or equivalent in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY..........April 26.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........May 24.
LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY..........June 21.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 19.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 26.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 3.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 1.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, April 15
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, April 22.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 29.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, May 13,
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M., From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The MORNING STAR is 2,048 tons; the EVENING STAR 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2,416 tons, and the DAY STAR 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, March 23, 1865.

NOTICE, SPECIAL.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS BY THE U. S. MAIL LINE are informed that, commencing with our departure of THE 3D APRIL, 1865, our steamers will sail from the Company's new and commodious pier, NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, Foot of Canal-st.

D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 43, North River:

April 3..........ARIEL..........JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
April 13..........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
April 23..........OCEAN QUEEN..........WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..........SATURDAY..........April 8
ETNA..........SATURDAY..........April 15
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..........April 22

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.

The new and splendid side-wheel STEAMSHIP EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 26 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, April 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The STAR OF THE UNION will follow on SATURDAY, April 22.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, April 22, and SATURDAY, May 20.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE BUSINESS OF WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., on Coleman's California line, will be conducted in future by WM. T. COLEMAN in San Francisco, and in New-York at No. 71 Wall-st., by his agents, GEO. PLATT and JAMES H. WILSON.

WM. T. COLEMAN, by GEO. PLATT, his Attorney in fact.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1865.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 3, STEAMERS for Aspinwall will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. Mails for California will close at this office promptly at 11 o'clock A. M.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 Chambers-st. Passports from the Department of State, issued by A. G. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

CHANGE OF TIME

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3¾ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

REOPENING OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA—Under Government protection against Indians. First-class coaches, carrying passengers and U. S. mail, start every morning from Atchison, Kansas, and Nebraska City, Nebraska, daily for Denver City, Colorado, Great Salt Lake, Utah, and Placerville, Cal., connecting at Salt Lake with coaches for Bannock and Virginia City, Montana, Boise City, Idaho and Walla-Walla, and The Dalles, Oregon.

BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT, AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND BRISTOL.

Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at 5 o'clock.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamer J. T. SMITH, at 3:45 o'clock P. M., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, and Haverstraw. Steamer P. G. COFFIN, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack, from Harrison-st. Pier.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FERRY FRANCHISES AT AUCTION,

AT THE CITY HALL.

On THURSDAY, April 6, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1865:

The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Barclay-street to Hoboken, New-Jersey.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Tenth-street, East River, to Greenpoint, Long Island.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had on application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have formed a limited partnership under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed the 17th day of April, 1822, entitled an act relating to partnerships, with and singular the supplements thereto, upon the terms, liabilities and condition hereinafter set forth, to wit:

The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is, WAINWRIGHT & McLEOD.

The general nature of the business to be conducted by said partnership is the general stock and exchange brokerage business.

The names of the general partners therein are CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT and ROBERT C. McLEOD, both of whom reside in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner therein is EDWARD T. SHAW, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania.

The amount of capital contributed by the special partner is one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) which has been paid in cash.

The period at which the partnership is to commence is the first day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. The office of WAINWRIGHT & McLEOD will be at No. 74 Wall-st.

DATED NEW-YORK, April 1, 1865.

CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT,
ROBT. C. McLEOD,
EDW. T. SHAW.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—PETER LORILLARD RElinquishes his Tobacco and Snuff business in favor of his sons Peter Lorillard, Junr. and George L. Lorillard.

New-York, April 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership under the firm of P. & G. LORRILLARD, and will continue the Tobacco and Snuff business as heretofore conducted by Peter Lorillard. Factories in Wooster-st., New-York, and in Westchester County.

Stores, Nos. 16, 18 and 20 Chambers-st., where they will also settle the former business.

New-York, April 1, 1865.

PETER LORILLARD, JUNR.,
GEORGE L. LORILLARD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of C. W. WARDWELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. W. WARDWELL.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1865. C. VAN DINE.

All accounts of late firm will be settled by C. W. WARDWELL. The manufacture of ink, mucilage, prepared gums, &c., will be continued at No. 303 Washington-st., by WARDWELL & REEVES.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1865.

THE INTEREST OF THE LATE A. R. VIELE in our firm ceases from this date.

C. R. MARVIN & CO.

PERSONAL.

TO TOURISTS.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A situation as nurse and guide to some gentleman who intends traveling in Europe. He has been 30 years in this country, 12 of which was passed as steward in the United States Navy, and the other 18 as nurse to some of the best families in the city. He speaks four different languages fluently—English, French, Spanish and Italian—and is perfectly competent to fill the above place. Can furnish the best of references from officers in the United States Navy, and from some of the most influential gentlemen in the city. For further particulars, call on or address Messrs. CRONEY & LENT, No. 763 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF Piles, Fistula, Stricture, and thirty other important diseases, will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents, or on application to HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Operative and Consulting Surgeon, No. 12 Union-square, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST—A LIVER-COLORED TERRIER, named Major, on collar; $10 will be paid for his return to No. 90 Madison-av.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

DOUBLE-FACED FIGURED SILK, new shades, just received, at $1 75, worth $3 50.

PLAIN SILK, EXTRA WIDTH, new shades, at $2 75, worth $3 75.

CHECQUED SILK, at $1 50 and $1 75, reduced from $2 00 and $2 50.

PLAIDED SILK POPLINS at $1 75, worth $2 25.

STRIPED FRENCH SILK VALENCIAS, double width, at $1 12½, worth $2 50.

DRAPS DE BAGNERES, for house dresses and traveling suits, at $1 50, worth $3 00, and at $1 75, worth $3 50.

MILLE RAYS POPLINS, DOUBLE WIDTH, all silk and wool, at $1 00, worth $2 50.

DOUBLE WIDTH CHECKED VALENCIAS, at 75 cts., worth $1 00.

PLAIN GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUES, double width, at 48 cts.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDED MOZAMBIQUE, at 40 cts.

700 PIECES PLAIN POPLIN IMPERATRICE, at 90 cts., cost to import $1 75.

BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH, 1¼ yards wide.

FRENCH PRINTED CALICOES, 1 yard wide, at 56 cts., worth 85 cts.

FRENCH PRINTED PERCALES, NEW DESIGNS.

FRENCH FIGURED PIQUES for dresses.

AMERICAN PRINTS, good quality, at 18 cts.

WHITE AND DOMESTIC GOODS, just bought.

BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SKIRTING.

NEW CLOTHS and LINSEY WOOLSEY.

GLOVES, BEST QUALITY OF KID, at $2 00.

CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

NEW CLOAKS AND BASQUINES, JUST OPENED.

LEGRAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY.

FOSTER BROTHERS

WILL OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, DURING THE COMING WEEK, A LARGE STOCK OF NEW DRESS GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

N. B.—No Old Goods to push off on customers at high rates. Everything slaughtered. For instance:

Best Delaines, 25c.
Spring Mozambiques, 37½c. and 50c.
Black Alpacas, 50c., 75c. and $1.
Colored Alpacas equally as cheap.
Fast Colored Prints, 18c.
Best Merrimacks, 25c.
Best Domestic Ginghams, 31c.
Splendid Muslin, one yard wide, 25c.

Both Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens, and Table Napkins,

AT PRICES BELOW GOLD.

Heavy Wide Sheetings, 75c.
Good White Flannels, 45c.
White Linens reduced 50c. a yard.

N. B.—All Goods sold at the above-named prices.

MUST BE SOLD FOR "CASH ON DELIVERY."

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker, corner Commerce-st.

OPENING AT RETAIL

OF SPRING AND SUMMER MANTLES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will exhibit on THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 6, a splendid selection of the LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES, comprising some EXCLUSIVE STYLES.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-STREET.)

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, MELANGES, MOZAMBIQUES, ORGANDIES, DE LAINES, GRENADINES, LAWNS, PERCALES, BAREGES, &c., &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-STREET.)

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND PARASOLS, IN GREAT VARIETY—AT RETAIL.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-STREET.)

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS In Every Variety. BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., &c.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Also at Nos. stores 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-STREET.)

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST CAPS, CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c.

Also at store Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

461 TO 467 BROADWAY (CORNER GRAND-STREET.)

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

Newest patterns for Spring, just received. Also, LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, in great variety, and at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

461 TO 467 BROADWAY (CORNER GRAND-ST.)

Will open on WEDNESDAY, April 5, a large and elegant assortment of Spring and Summer BASQUES, SACQUES, MANTILLAS, &c., &c., at retail, to which attention is specially invited.

Also at store Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

MADAME F. PINCHON

having returned FROM PARIS is now prepared to exhibit the SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS IN BLACK SILK BASQUES, DRESSES, AND DRESS GOODS

No. 56 Bleecker-st.

SILKS, LACES, SHAWLS, **DRESS GOODS,** EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, BLEACHED COTTONS, FLANNELS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c., AT AND UNDER AUCTION PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

MME. HUERSTEL

HAS JUST OPENED HER FINE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Consisting of CLOAKS, DRESSES AND MANTILLAS.

Also, a variety of FRENCH IMPORTED CORSETS, at No. 59 Bleecker-st.

SPRING CLOAKS

NOW OPEN, IN THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.

C. G. SMITH, 1,142 BROADWAY, corner 26th-st.

BARGAINS AT RETAIL

IN CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, &c., &c.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS just received.

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS always on hand.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open an elegant and extensive assortment of PARIS AND NEW-YORK MADE SACKS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKS, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst.

Broadway and 10th-st.

INDIA SHAWLS—SPRING IMPORTATION.—A fine assortment in long and square. Also, camel's hair neck-ties for $5, $6 and $8.

J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT, THE GRAND MILITARY DRAMA, illustrative of CAMP SCENES, AND THE TRIALS OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE, by S. R. Fisk, entitled CORPORAL CARTOUCHE, nightly received with UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT.

IT ACHIEVED A VERY DECIDED SUCCESS, EXCITING THE INTEREST OF A DEMONSTRATIVE AUDIENCE, AND AT TIMES ELICITING THE MOST VOCIFEROUS APPLAUSE.—*New-York Herald.*

WITH ITS BRILLIANT COSTUMES, ITS BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL MUSIC, by Robert Stoepel, And its SPLENDID SCENERY, by Witham.

The scenery, by the very able artist of the establishment, Mr. WITHAM, IS SPLENDID. THE BRILLIANCY OF THE FIRST SCENE—WITH THE DISTANT VIEW OF THE CITY OF ULM—IS ONLY EQUALED BY THE PICTURESQUE CHARM OF THAT WHICH SUCCEEDS IT—THE VILLAGE OF ST. LAURENT. THE LATTER, INDEED, IS IN ALL RESPECTS THE BEST EXAMPLE OF SCENE PAINTING WE HAVE EVER SEEN ON THE NEW-YORK STAGE.—*New-York Times.*

CORPORAL CARTOUCHE, A SOLDIER OF NAPOLEON, MR. HENRY PLACIDE.

MR. PLACIDE'S PERFORMANCE LAST SATURDAY EVENING ESTABLISHED THE SUCCESS OF THE PLAY. IT WAS REMARKABLE FOR ITS EARNEST FEELING AND ITS THOROUGH SINCERITY AND DEVOTION. THE AUDIENCE TESTIFIED THE UTMOST APPRECIATION OF HIS ACTING AT EVERY POINT. HE WAS ENERGETICALLY APPLAUDED THROUGHOUT—NOT LESS IN THE JAUNTY SCENES OF THE OPENING ACT THAN IN HIS PORTRAYAL OF MUTE ANGUISH AND DESPAIR TOWARD THE CLOSE, AND WAS TWICE COMPLIMENTED BY A CALL BEFORE THE CURTAIN.—*New-York Tribune.*

The other characters by Messrs. J. G. HANLEY, WALCOT, CLARKE, KEMBLE MASON, FAWCETT, EBERLE; Misses ADA CLIFTON, MARY CARR; Mesdames SEDLEY BROWN, and WALCOT, Jr.

The other characters in the piece were generally well represented—some of them even admirably. Miss Ada Clifton, as Nina de Rantzberg, showed all the necessary dignity and delicacy. Mrs. Walcot made the part of Genevieve, a most interesting picture of youthful innocence and gentleness. Miss Carr did not suffer the brevity of her role to interfere with the spirit of its interpretation. Mrs. Sedley Brown's performance was a special feature. The character of Marietta seemed to give her the best opportunity of the season for displaying her lively and vivacious qualities. No better soubrette of its kind has been seen upon our stage; and we do not at present recall another instance of equal picturesqueness, and at the same time equal fidelity, in the important matter of costumes. Miss Glassford, the little child who appeared in the first act, fulfilled her short part with winning frankness and intelligence.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 7¾.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY, FOR ONE YEAR!

HAND MONEY HEREAFTER..........$50.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Friday, March 31, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor, Chairman,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the County Committee on Volunteering will recruit volunteers only for the period of time for which men are liable to be drafted under the call of the President, viz.: for one year; this rule not to apply to recruits enlisted for the Navy or the Regular Army, and that for all men enlisted or recruits furnished hereafter, the Committee will pay fifty dollars ($50) hand-money.

BOUNTIES

FOR VOLUNTEERING FOR ONE YEAR.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

For Recruits for the Regular Army and the Navy:

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

HAND MONEY.

In all cases the county hand-money will be..........$50

By order of the committee.

CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 451 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, and from 15 to 16 hands high.

ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.

Price for Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price for Artillery Horses, $180 each.

Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1865. No. 17 STATE-STREET.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—VESSELS TO LOAD with forage (corn, oats and hay) for City Point, Va. Dispatch will be given in loading and discharging, but no vessel will be accepted standing below A 2 on the American Lloyd's or the Underwriters' books. Owners and masters of vessels are especially requested to make personal application, and preference will be given to such. By order of Brig.-Gen. VAN VLIET.

D. STINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT!—IF YOU WISH a substitute at a low price, furnished at short notice, without trouble to yourself, apply to or address BROWN & CO., Room No. 17, No. 1 Park-place, corner Broadway.

A NEW LAW.—SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE line of duty, or their heirs, are entitled to bounty. SHELDON & LEFFERTS, No. 40 Park-row, *Times Building.*

SUPERVISORS AND COMMITTEES OF towns and counties can have their quotas filled without delay by writing or applying to VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway.

TWO STOUT YOUNG MEN, NOT LIABLE to draft, wish to go as substitutes for drafted men; terms $1,000. Call at No. 154 East 25th-st., in the rear, second floor, from 8 to 11 o'clock Monday morning.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED FOR A DRAFTED man at No. 80 Chatham-st., rear building, next door to Crook's eating-saloon. Call before 10 A. M.

OGDEN.

QUARTERMASTERS' AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 13 Broad-st.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE

AT THE LOWEST MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

We have constantly on hand, and make to order in the latest styles, rosewood, black walnut, and black and gilt parlor suites, oak and walnut library and dining suites, rosewood, walnut and chestnut bedroom and chamber suites, and a general assortment of all articles in our line, to which we draw the attention of the public to see and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

All goods warranted.

WEIR & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts. The Belt Railroad passes within two blocks of the store.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ANOTHER! ANOTHER!! ANOTHER!!! STILL ANOTHER NEW AND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, attractive in all the peculiarities of the histrionic art, entitled MAREMMA OF MADRID; OR THE MAN, THE SPIRIT AND THE MORTAL.

SPLENDID SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES, CHARMING MUSIC, and every appointment to secure the MOST TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

The characters will be supported by Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon Grace, Bridgman, Porter, Cunningham, &c.

It will be performed every AFTERNOON AT 3, AND EVENING AT 7½.

Previous to play, EXTRAVAGANZA DANCE, BY TONY DENIER.

MORNING AT 11, the tragical comedy and comical tragedy PUNCH AND JUDY, by a celebrated Professor from London.

One of the most amusing exhibitions ever presented for the DELIGHT OF OLD AND YOUNG.

PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, FAT WOMAN, GIANTESS.

WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.

FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES.

Wax figure, taken from life, of the rebel incendiary and spy, ROBERT C. KENNEDY.

CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, ALBINO BOY, LIVING OTTERS, GRAND AQUARIA, A MILLION CURIOSITIES.

Admission 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GRAND NATIONAL POULTRY, PIGEON AND RABBIT SHOW, April 24. $500 PREMIUMS.

Send for circulars.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT OF MRS. JENNINGS.

TUESDAY, 4TH APRIL, NEVER ACTED HERE, Boucicault's beautiful drama, THE PRIMA DONNA, and Poole's standard comedy, SIMPSON & CO.

Box book now open.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,

No. 585 Broadway.

PRODUCTION OF NOVELTY.

First performance of the new "spiritual" sensation invented by Mr. Heller, which fairly puts into the shade everything yet attempted by the Davenport Brothers, or by any so-called spiritual conjurors, entitled "The Spirit-Sack; or a man sealed up in a bag full of ghosts." Heller's seventh programme of Magic—Artillery Practice with a Parrott Gun. Heller's new Vaporizer. Printing as it will be in 1965, and a strangely novel lesson in Magic. Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M. On May 3, will be duly celebrated, with remarkable performances, Heller's New-York Anniversary.

MISS H. BARNETT'S CONCERT WILL take place at Dodworth's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, April 3. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 327 AND 329 FOURTH-AVE.

Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments, classical, commercial and preparatory. All the advantages of the institution—including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill—are open to every pupil, without extra charge.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) REceives into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D.D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, M. A., Rector.—A school for a limited number of pupils, and offering very desirable facilities in all branches of study. French is spoken by teachers and pupils. Catalogues, with references, &c., may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post. The Spring quarter opens April 12.

CLIFTON FEMALE SEMINARY.—TEN minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, N. Y.; terms $400 per annum. The year is divided in two sessions of 22 weeks each; Spring term opens first WEDNESDAY in April. For circulars address A. S. WALFORD, Stapleton, S. I. Children, whose parents are absent, tenderly cared for.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.—A family boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BODSON. Reopened Sept. 24, 1864. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the school; mathematics, classics, engineering and commercial studies. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st., Beers & Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 913 Broadway.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EVENING CLASSES in mathematics; also, in civil and mechanical engineering, will be continued this year after the 1st of April, in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute. Classes days also. For particulars, call for circulars, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL NEAR NEW LONDON, CONN.—A few additional pupils will be received under twelve. Instruction and management adapted to young pupils; healthfulness of location unsurpassed. Application may be made at No. 99 Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

AT BARLOW'S ACADEMY, NO. 923 Broadway, pupils are rapidly advanced in penmanship, drawing and book-keeping. Hours of instruction from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, Conn., M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M. Principal.—Circulars at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway, where the principal may be seen from 9 to 10 any morning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., INSTITUTE.—A Classical, Commercial, and Military School, for boys of all ages. For circulars, address C. B. WARRING, Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION TO LADIES WHOSE early education has been neglected. Address Miss H., Station C, New-York City.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the city.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SEVENTY-ONE LOTS AND ONE HOUSE AND LOT ON 19TH, 20TH, 21ST, 22D, 23D AND 24TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the estate of Clement C. Moore deceased.

1 house and lot on south side of 20th-st., between 10th and 11th av.
15 lots north side of 19th-st. between 10th and 11th avs.
3 lots south side 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
10 lots south side 20th-st. between 10th and 11th avs.
1 lot south side 20th-st., between 11th-av. and Hudson River.
5 lots north side of 21st-st. between 10th and 11th avs.
5 lots south side 22d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
8 lots north side 22d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
5 lots north side 23d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
5 lots south side 24th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
3 lots east side 10th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.
7 lots east side 11th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.
4 lots west side 11th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

For further particulars, or for maps showing the exact location of the above-named property, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., or to Messrs. Roome & Wells, agents for the Executors, No. 167 9th-av.

S. HERMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERal chattel mortgages, I will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises known as Nos. 7 and 8 Abattoir-place, foot of West 38th and 39th sts., the entire fixtures, machinery and utensils of a fat and tallow melting and pressing house, viz.: 2 kettles, 2 metal coolers, 2 presses, 2 scales and beams, 2 furnaces, settings, &c., of kettles, 2 small iron coolers, 3 fish stuffers, 3 melting kettles, 2 pans, 1 dipper, 1 trough, 1 press screw, 2 screw bars, 1 scrap box, 1 scale, and all other fixtures and utensils on said premises. By order of FERDINAND KURZMAN, Esq., Attorney for Mortgagee.

DAVID E. EGAN, Auctioneer.

DAVID E. EAGAN WILL SELL, BY AUCtion, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock, at the New-York Picture Gallery, No. 455 Broadway, near Grand-st., a choice collection of fine Oil-Paintings, by American and foreign artists. Pictures now on exhibition, free.

S. HERMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERal chattel mortgages, I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, in front of the store, No. 13 Bowery, 3 gray horses, 2 bay horses, 2 bay cart horses, 1 bay mare and 1 dark bay stallion. By order of FERDINAND KURZMAN, Esq., Attorney for Mortgagee.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON

AND NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

MONDAY EVENING, April 3, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

GRAND MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.

FIRST PRODUCTION OF THE NEW GRAND SPECTACULAR AND COMIC PANTOMIME OF THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOUGHUE, O'DONOUGHUE, OR, THE WHITE HORSE OF KILLARNEY, which has been months in preparation, and will be produced on a scale of unprecedented splendor and lavish display, involving an outlay of many thousand dollars, with entirely new scenery, dresses, decorations, appointments.

GRAND CORPS DE BALLET AND GORGEOUS EFFECTS.

NEITHER PAINS NOR EXPENSE have been spared by the Proprietor in the effort to render this production MATCHLESS IN ITS ENSEMBLE AS AN ARTISTIC PRODUCTION, THE GREATEST OF THE AGE, And the Triumph of the Arena.

For full particulars see small bills.

THIS MAMMOTH PANTOMIME will be preceded at each performance by SUPERB EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES, GRAND GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES in which EATON STONE and THE IMMENSE STAR COMPANY APPEAR.

Seats secured six days in advance.

IRVING HALL.

MRS. JAS. H. BARCLAY begs to announce that her GRAND CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1865.

Mrs. Barclay will be assisted by the following Artists:
Signor MONGIARDINI, Tenor;
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone;
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Pianist;
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Violin;
Mr. F. J. EBEN, Flute.
Signor ABELLA, Mr. WM. BERGE, Conductors.

TICKETS—ONE DOLLAR.

NIBLO'S SALOON—MLLE. DE KATOW.

The two last concerts of MLLE. HELENE DE KATOW AND JAMES M. WEHLI, prior to their departure for the West, will take place on MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 3 and 5. Mad. HENRIETTE BEHRENS, Prima Donna Soprano. Mrs. ADELINA MOTTE, Prima Donna Contralto. Sig. PAULICHI, Mr. S. BEHRENS, will assist. Seats may be secured, commencing Saturday, April 1, at 9 A. M., at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 548 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 5 Wall-st. Chickering's pianos are used in these concerts.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.

THIRTY-FIRST WEEK OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

4TH WEEK OF HIS UNEQUALED PERSONATION OF CALEB PLUMMER,

Now attracting the greatest audiences of the season, and winning from judgments of "wisest censure" unstinted praises as THE PERFECTION OF ART.

EVERY NIGHT AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DOT; OR THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 8, at 2 o'clock, AN OWENS' MATINEE.

Seats for the matinée secured now.

MUSICAL.

ROBERT NUNNS,

LATE NUNNS & CLARK,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER.

Wareroom, NO. 581 BROADWAY, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

CHARLES BRUNO,

IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, STRINGS, &c., No. 581 BROADWAY, (Up Stairs,) OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

C. F. MARTIN'S GUITARS,

NO. 581 BROADWAY (Up stairs,) OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Æolian Organs, wholesale and retail; to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—6 octaves, $60, $90, $125; 6½ octaves, $150, $175, $200; 7 octaves, $200, $210, $225; two new pianos, $250, $275; 35 pianos and melodeons to let and for sale. Monthly payments received.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.—Old pianos taken in exchange; new pianos, melodeons, organs, and second-hand pianos to let, or sold in installments.

T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PARLOR ORGAN, a very sweet-toned and perfect instrument, built by Henry Erben; has five stops, mahogany case, and is a beautiful piece of furniture. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR, Yonkers, or No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.

WANTED—A SOPRANO, ALTO AND TENOR, to unite with a Quartette Choir for Easter Sunday; Good singers and good readers will be cordially entertained and favorably treated. Address DOUBLE QUARTETTE, Box No. 4,495 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST AND ALTO SINGER for a first-class quartette choir in Brooklyn. Address, for three days, B.B., Box No. 735 New-York P. O.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The second Lecture of the Free Course given at the large hall of the Institute, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, by SIMON STERN, Esq., will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 P. M. precisely. Subject: *Capital, Competition and Population.* Workingmen men are cordially invited to attend. Admission free to all.

ABRAM S. HEWETT, Secretary.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY — SUMMER COURSE.—University Building, Washington-square. A practical course in Pharmacy and Botany, with weekly excursions, will be opened on the third Friday of April 21, at 3 P. M. Tickets, &c., may be had of the members of the College and Prof. Ferd. F. Mayer.

MEETINGS.

SOUTHERN REFUGEES AND DESERTERS.

A meeting of the AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION in aid of refugees from the South and of deserters from the rebel army, will be held in the Academy of Music on SUNDAY EVENING, April 2, at 7½ o'clock. A. A. LOW, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, will preside. Addresses will be made by Col. N. G. Taylor, of East Tennessee; Rev. Daniel Curry, D.D., who has just returned from Savannah and Charleston; Rev. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Rev. H. M. Scudder, and others.

Tickets FREE. Can be obtained at the office of the Commission, No. 14 Bible House; at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; and at E. Warner's bookstore, 1 Vesey-st.

By order of the Commission.

H. M. PIERCE, Secretary.

A STATED MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK County Medical Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL.—INCE HALL CANNEL COAL for sale, in lots to suit, by W. L. NORTHAM, No. 373 Pearl-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Hayes' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & REEVES, successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

THE TOMBS.

Four Murderers Under Sentence of Death.

FRIERY, WALTERS, FERRIS AND LAMB.

On a damp, drizzly day the exterior of the Tombs is by no means inviting. Sitting squat in one of the dirtiest parts of this exceedingly filthy city, it is suggestive of sin and misery, squalor and vice, and remains year in and year out a terrible exponent of the punishment which awaits the transgressors of our laws. It is doubtful if any city in the country can furnish a specimen of architectural folly at all comparable to this Egyptian abortion, which serves New-York and vicinity as a jail for temporary detentions, and has on several occasions been the theatre of tragedies, public and private, that have been the nine-days' wonder of the town. The warden, Mr. CHARLES SUTTON, has been the responsible head of the institution for many years, and we have yet to hear a complaint of any sort in regard to his management. Under him are four keepers in the male prison, while Miss FOSTER, a very worthy and efficient official, superintends the female department. There are also clerks, watchmen and other assistants, making altogether a very large and well-disciplined force. The medical department is under charge of Drs. HODGMAN and SIMMONS, both of whom are well known in their profession as men of ability and culture.

At present there are some two hundred and fifty prisoners confined at the Tombs, whose offences vary in magnitude from murder in the first degree to an ordinary drunken bout, for the first, last and only time. We learn that the regular residents are by no means as numerous as before the war. At that time it was no unusual occurrence for the keeper to report from four hundred to four hundred and fifty on the rolls, but now it is rare that they exceed three hundred. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, a keeper who has been on duty many years, and who has helped smooth the narrow pathway of many a poor devil in his last hours, courteously showed us through the prison, and afforded us an opportunity of seeing and conversing with the four unfortunate men who lie there under sentence of death. It will be noted that in the statement of each and every case the blame is laid upon an overdose of ardent spirits; every man claims exemption from the severe criticism of the public on the ground that "rum did it," and if it had not been for the infernal stuff there is little, nay, there is no doubt, that each and every one of these condemned men would to-day be free from confinement, with their hands unstained with the blood of their fellows.

The case of

BERNARD FRIERY

is quite recent. He was tried and convicted of the murder of a well known sporting character named HARRY LAZARUS, and was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 31st day of March. Yesterday then was the day appointed for his death, but owing to the exertions of his counsel, a stay of proceedings has been granted and the case is before the Supreme Court, where they are in hopes of obtaining a new trial. Should this be granted, the former verdict will, of course, be set aside, but if it is not granted, the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals. It was supposed that the authorities were determined to make the case of this man an example. The evidence was conclusive, the prisoner admitted the fact of killing while in liquor, and the remarks of Recorder HOFFMAN, at the time of sentence, were remarkably severe and pointedly impressive. The violence of the friends of LAZARUS has overreached itself and produced a reaction in favor of FRIERY. Had he been acquitted, quite likely he would have been murdered ere this, but now his counsel find themselves surrounded with a host of friends. Mr. MCKEON has been engaged in his behalf, and strenuous efforts will be made to screen him from the execution of his sentence. He looks well, though somewhat thin, is permitted to buy whatever he wants and to receive whatever his friends send him; his visitors are numerous, and as is always the rule in cases of this nature, his sympathizers are many. He says that if it had not been for liquor he would never have touched HARRY. He regarded him as a friend, but having been on a prolonged bender he was virtually out of his right mind, and in the excitement of a drunken spree stabbed a man who had never injured him, and for whom he had the kindest feelings. FRIERY is a young man, evidently a bad man; but we doubt if his youthful spirits or his evil inclinations would have led him into this terrible wrong had he not been in the constant habit of drinking to excess. He says he will never touch another drop of rum if he is cleared, but the pledge has come too late. He was sent to the Tombs on the 4th of January, 1865, and after his sentence was confined in "Murderers'-Row," until a stay of procedings was obtained, since when he has occupied a pleasant cell on the first tier.

A very sad case is that of

FRANK FERRERO,

or Frank Ferris, as he is called, a Portugese subject, who was convicted of the murder of his wife and sent to the Tombs on the 10th of September, 1864. He was sentenced to be executed on the 14th of this month, and with FRIERY, was kept in "Murderer's Row." The Portugese Consul has taken some interest in the man, and a stay of proceedings has been obtained, although most likely with but little prospect of ultimate relief. FERRERO is a quiet, inoffensive appearing person, dark complexioned, and with full beard. His knowledge of the English tongue is next to nothing, and his general habit is far from intelligent. He was originally a hat-binder, but left that trade and became a sailor. He met an Irish woman here with whom he lived some six or eight months, and finally married her. He was a hard drinker, and she was worse. Quite naturally they quarrelled and fought, made up and drank, and then quarrelled and fought. Their customary recreation was fisticuffan, and their favorite beverage three-cent rum. On one of these festive occasions, when both were drunk, and he so entirely gone as to be entirely forgetful of the whole affair, he killed her, and when sobered by sleep and danger discovered that he was imprisoned on a charge of murder. He has no money, and no friends, but thinks that the Portugese Consul, to whom he is very grateful for past services, may manage to extricate him from his perilous condition. He thinks there is a vast difference between his position and that of FRIERY, who has everything but his liberty that he wishes, but the same facts would exist if both were out of prison; those who have friends and money are always better off than those who have neither. FERRERO is pleased to see and talk with any one who can understand him, and would be most grateful for little supplies of tobacco, but wants no more whisky.

The condemned man, who has longest been confined at the Tombs, is

CHARLES H. WALTERS,

who was committed on the 30th of November, 1863, for the murder of a woman with whom he was living as his wife. WALTERS is a very intelligent man, of perhaps thirty-five years of age. He says that he was living in St. Louis as a house-joiner; that he there met this woman, with whom he came to New-York. He was not very well, and they took rooms together at a house of prostitution, in Centre-street, opposite the Tombs. They lived as happily together as people of that class can, finding their enjoyment in matters purely physical, drinking, carousing, and all that. When the hospitals were opened on David's Island, he went there, and was employed in some subordinate capacity, doing very well, and giving general satisfaction. He occasionally came down to the city on furlough, and always spent the time with his paramour. On this occasion, they left the house at which she was lodging, and went to another, where they remained several days, drinking all the time excessively, and on the last day, becoming noisy and quarrelsome, they were taken to the station-house. The next morning they were discharged; she went back to her old home, and he continued his spree. In the evening he called at the house, and went directly to the landlady's room, where he found the girl. He fell upon her and stabbed her eighteen times, in different parts of the body, when one of the other girls struck him over the head with a hair-oil bottle and he left the place. The girl died. WATERS was arrested, tried and convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. His case is before the Court of Appeals, and his fate will be determined quite likely on Tuesday, the 4th of April. WALTERS is the third in this list who places the entire blame upon the head of the liquor-dealer. He says he has never done wrong except when under the influence of rum, and will never touch it again.

A more pitiable sight than that which was presented in the cell of

ROGER LAMB,

who was committed on the 12th of February, 1865, for the murder of his wife, we have rarely seen. We entered the cell, which was barely lighted from a hole in the ceiling, and saw an old, a very old man, lying on a cot covered with prison blankets and an old coat. His hair was very thick, and white as snow, and his beard uncut. He was suffering with a combination of bowel complaint and rheumatism, and seemed the very picture of misery. The old man murdered his wife in a drunken row at home, and, upon conviction, was sentenced to be hanged. A stay of proceedings, based on some technicalities, has been granted, too, in his case, but there is no probable expectation of a reversal. LAMB had worked for fifteen years for a coal-dealer in Gold-street, and until his arraignment for murder had never been in court for any purpose whatever. He says he was full of rum, or he would never have done what he did. We left him sick and alone, upon a bed of suffering and pain, with a crucifix at his head and a prayer-book by his side.

Here, then, are four men, three of whom will most likely suffer ere long the extreme penalty of the law, each one of whom admits that he committed murder, but extenuates the crime by pleading drunkenness. If these facts, which are patent, and which parallel in startling significance with those connected with the four Brooklyn murders, mean anything, they indicate that it is high time that the law should regulate in some absolute way the selling of the material, which is the prime cause not only of these eight murders, but of nearly every crime perpetrated in the City of New-York.

THE DRAFT.

Recruiting Better Yesterday—The State Bounty Money Not Yet Forthcoming—Explanation of Gov. Fenton—The Draft in the Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Districts—Conscripts Ordered to Report—Meetings Last Night.

Supervisor BLUNT was actively engaged yesterday in enlisting volunteers at the Park Barracks. Thirty men were secured, which is a large number for a Saturday's work. The subscriptions to the Bounty Fund Loan yesterday amounted to $75,600, and a much larger sum is expected on Monday. The following are the subscriptions received by the Comptroller yesterday:

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company	$10,000
Manhattan Savings Institution	30,000
Security Insurance Company	20,000
Union Bank	10,000
Bank of the Republic	5,000
William Oothout	100
Total	$75,100
Previously subscribed	1,129,600
Total subscription	$1,204,700

The Volunteer Committee will have to rely entirely upon the subscriptions to the Bounty Loan Fund for the means with which to fill the quota, there being no indications at present of receiving any of the State bounty money. Mr. BLUNT has received the following explanatory telegram from Gov. FENTON. The Paymaster has been expected here for more than a week, and recruiting almost closed, owing to his expected arrival with funds. It now appears that the county will have to rely on our moneyed institutions for means to prosecute the work:

ALBANY, Friday, March 31, 1865.

ORISON BLUNT:

The last report from the Comptroller gives three millions five hundred thousand dollars subscriptions to the loan. A large portion of this amount will probably be needed to pay drafted men. As soon as a sufficient amount is taken to justify payments to volunteers and substitutes my Paymaster-General will go to your city and aid you.

R. E. FENTON.

In the meantime the draft is slowly but steadily progressing, and in a few days the conscription will be concluded in every ward in the city. Yesterday drawings were made in the Fifth, Seventh, and Ninth Districts.

In the Fifth District the drawing in the Seventh Ward was completed. The original deficiency of the ward, on March 16, was 799, with the additional per centage 1,598. Since that time, however, it has been reduced 188 on the full draft of the ward.

Provost-Marshal HENRY P. WEST, of the Fifth Congressional District, who has been confined to his room for five weeks past, yesterday visited his office. He is yet too feeble to attend to his duties. In the meantime Lieut. WARD will fill the position of Provost-Marshal, under whose supervision the late draft of the district has been carried on.

Until further orders the draft will not proceed in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards. The quota of the Thirteenth is 587—per centage added, 1,174. That of the Fourteenth, 591—per centage added 1,182. Both of these belong to the Fifth District, the headquarters of which are at No. 428 Broome-street.

In the Seventh District Capt. WAGNER resumed the draft in the Eleventh Ward, beginning the additional hundred per cent., the original quota having been previously drawn. The ward will be concluded on Monday. During the day a number of volunteers were accepted, citizens of the district having advanced the Provost-Marshal funds for that purpose.

In the Ninth District Capt. DUNNING drew the original quota of the Nineteenth Ward.

Capt. DUNNING called the attention of the representatives of the press to section 5 of the amendatory act of July, 1864, about which he states there appears to be considerable ignorance on the part of the public. The portion to which he specifically called attention reads:

* * * "And if such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall again be placed on the rolls, and shall be liable to draft on future *calls*, but not until the present enrollment shall be exhausted; and this exemption shall not excuse the town for which such person shall have been drafted."

So that a party drafted may furnish as a substitute his next-door neighbor, and be himself exempted until a new call takes place. The result of this section manifestly should be to enlarge the range of available substitutes, and take it out of the hands of the few who, under the other provisions of the law, are acceptable substitutes, (*i. e.*, not liable to draft,) and thus at once reduce the price of substitutes within the means of nearly all those drafted. As the substitute business now stands, it is a monopoly, which bears more heavily upon the man of limited means than any other, and should be met by every method available to drafted men.

To-morrow the draft will be prosecuted in the Eleventh, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

Several of the Provost-Marshals have notified drafted men to report. The latter will be immediately held to service if accepted, and the officers, to prevent hardship or suffering, desire that all persons who believe they are liable should bring their substitutes with them when they appear for examination.

EQUALIZATION OF HAND-MONEY.

An adjourned meeting of delegates from the various wards was held last evening at No. 185 Sixth-avenue, for the purpose of rescinding a resolution passed at a former meeting, binding the executive committees of the wards to pay only twenty dollars hand-money for volunteers.

Mr. A. GOODRICH FAY was elected chairman, and Col. DARLING Secretary. A list of delegates was called, and only fourteen wards were found to be represented.

Remarks were made by several delegates, when it was concluded that volunteering in the various wards would be facilitated by the executive committees regulating the amount of hand-money to be paid in their respective wards, and the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

MEETING IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

A large meeting of citizens of the Twentieth Ward was held at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Broadway last evening, for the purpose of devising means to relieve drafted men and fill the quota of the ward.

Supervisor WILLIAM R. STEWART presided. After stating the object of the meeting, he introduced Alderman BRICE, Chairman of the Ward Executive Committee, who said that the members of the Finance Committee had visited a large number of citizens in the ward, and had met with some success in collecting subscriptions. He had, himself, called on the Comptroller, and suggested the issue of county bonds of small denominations—$50 and $100—and he had also inquired of the Comptroller whether he could not place some of these small bonds at the disposal of the Ward Committees. The Comptroller said he had no power to do so, as the interest on the bonds was payable by a tax on the whole county, and not on any particular ward.

Alderman BRICE also said that some work had already been done without a dollar having been expended. The original quota of the ward was 1,159, but this had been reduced to 955. He hoped that the citizens would place sufficient funds in the hands of the committee to enable them to reduce the quota still further.

The chairman said that subscriptions to the county bonds had come in rather more liberally lately, and on Monday morning Mr. BLUNT would commence operations with a cash balance of $60,000.

Alderman HARDY made a stirring speech, and was followed by others, after which a liberal subscription was made, and the meeting adjourned.

The Third District Draft.

MAJ. DODGE'S ORDER—NON-REPORTING CONSCRIPTS TO BE HELD AS DESERTERS.

The following is Maj. DODGE'S letter, ordering a supplementary draft to-morrow:

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL
SUPERINTENDENT VOL. RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION, N. YORK.
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1865.

Capt. E. B. Fowler, Provost-Marshal, Third District, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

CAPTAIN—You will proceed to make a supplementary draft in the Fifth Sub-District, Third Congressional District, for the deficiency on the last draft, with one hundred per cent. added.

Should this fail in filling the quota you will continue, without further orders from this office, to make supplemental drafts for the deficiencies until the quota is complete.

An accurate list of those who fail to report will be kept. This will at a future date be published, that these men may be proceeded against under section twenty-one, act approved March 3, 1865.

It is further distinctly to be understood that any man who fails to report is a deserter, and if subsequently he should be arrested and pass the examination of the board, he will be held and sent to a regiment, even though the quota of the sub-district to which he belongs be already filled. I am, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD J. DODGE,
Maj. Twelfth Infantry, A. A. P. M. General.

THE NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR.—This fair is to be held in Chicago, and will open on the 30th of May next. Spiritualists, Progressionists and others having been assigned a department in the fair, are at work in this city. They hold a meeting Sunday, at 3 o'clock, in Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, which will be addressed by the agent from Chicago, Mrs. G. S. FULLER, and others. Contributions will be solicited and committees constituted to promote the objects of the fair.

Board of Supervisors.

THE REVISED ENROLLMENT—THE STATE BOUNTY LOAN—THE TRANSFER OF EMIGRANTS TO WARD'S ISLAND.

A special meeting of this board was held at 2 o'clock yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the Chair.

A resolution was adopted empowering the Comptroller to raise the sum of $10,000 for the use of the Children's Aid Society, as directed by law.

Mr. ELY said he wished to ask the Chairman of the County Committee on Volunteering for what reason the revision of the enrollment law had been suspended.

Mr. BLUNT, Chairman of the committee, said the enrollment had been completed, but the Provost-Marshals were not ready to receive it.

Mr. ELY said he considered that the Provost-Marshal-General had not acted in good faith toward the city. If the revised enrollment had been received the quota of this city would have been reduced about 7,000.

Mr. TWEED said the enrollment could be considered as completed. All the lower wards' enrollment lists were ready, and the remainder could be completed within five or six days. The adoption of a resolution empowering the Committee on Volunteering to confer with Gen. FRY on the subject would probably be the best course to pursue.

Mr. ELY accordingly offered a resolution to that effect, which was adopted.

Mr. TWEED said he had been repeatedly asked by inhabitants of the various wards whether or not if funds were raised in any particular ward for the payment of bounties, these funds could be kept for the exclusive benefit of the ward. He thought it might be well, as there appeared to be some anxiety about the matter, for the board to take some action thereon.

Mr. PURDY said he was opposed to any legislation upon the subject. The funds raised should be used for the joint benefit of all; if used otherwise the rich wards would escape and the poor ones have to sustain the whole burden. The subject was then dropped.

Mr. ELY said as it appeared the State authorities were experiencing some difficulty in placing the Bounty Loan, he thought it would be well if the State would transfer a portion of the bonds to the county in payment of the amount expended on bounties. These bonds could be readily disposed of here, and funds could thus be raised for procuring volunteers.

Mr. BLUNT thought we should not be much better off then than now, as we had plenty of County Bonds on hand, but could not find purchasers for them.

Mr. TWEED thought it was unnecessary, as the Ward Associations could obtain the bonds in payment for money advanced, just as well as the county could.

Mr. ELY explained that the bonds could be sold by the county. Capitalists would not take County Bonds because they had already promised to take a portion of the State Loan. The State Bonds could be readily turned into cash. Mr. ELY then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be requested to transfer to this county $2,000,000 of 7-30 war bonds on account of the proportion due to this county from the State, or so much thereof as will not prove prejudicial to the interests of the State, and that the Special Committee on Volunteers confer with the Governor and report to this board.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the board should remonstrate against the transference to Ward's Island of emigrants afflicted with infectious diseases.

Mr. FOX said he had been informed that the Committee on Volunteering declined to receive any more three-years' men.

Mr. BLUNT said the President's call was for one-year men, and that consequently the county got as much credit for one-year men as for three years. At the same time, by receiving only one-year men there was a great saving in the amount expended on bounties.

Mr. FOX said that might be the case, but, at the same time, the county was losing a good many recruits.

Mr. BLUNT replied that the county was losing them because the committee had not the money to pay them.

The board then adjourned.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting Organized, but Adjourned Until Tuesday Next.

A considerable number of officers and members of the Volunteer Fire Companies met last evening at Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, between Prince and Houston, under an informal call. Chief Engineer DECKER took the chair, and Mr. CONNELLY, of No. 38 Hose, was appointed Secretary. Mr. DECKER stated to the meeting that he had caused a communication to be sent to the Common Council and Board of Aldermen, (printed, with the substance of the replies, in yesterday's TIMES,) requesting them to take such action as they should think fit respecting the paid Fire Department Law, and communicate the same to the Volunteer Department through him; but that owing to an adjournment of the Council, only the response from the Aldermen had reached him.

The Secretary began to read the letter from Messrs. Jeremiah, Ryers and Gedney, the special committee of the Board of Aldermen to whom the subject was referred, when he was interrupted by an inquiry respecting the nature of the call issued for this meeting. A debate now arose upon the circumstances of the call, and after a brief discussion, in view of the obviously insufficient fullness of the notice, a motion was made and carried, that the meeting adjourn to next Tuesday, at 8 P. M., at the same place. In declaring the meeting adjourned, Chief DECKER took occasion to express his earnest desire and hope that the department would do justice to themselves and to their good repute with our citizens, and observe caution in all their doings.

There were no signs visible of any feeling among those present at this meeting other than a purpose to abide quietly by the action of the constituted authorities.

The meeting next Tuesday may very probably take some action about the Fire Department fund, now amounting to about $100,000, and whose income is used in relieving disabled firemen and firemen's widows and orphans.

The statement which appeared in yesterday's TIMES in relation to Engine Company No. 5, and Hose Company No. 55, appears to have been incorrect, though made upon authority which justified it. We have received notes from members of both companies denying the report.

A Bounty-Jumper Shot—A Curious Bill of Costs.

JAMES TAYLOR, from Manchester, England, was, on Thursday evening, mustered in at the Provost-Marshal's office, Ninth District, as a substitute for SAMUEL G. CORLIES, of the Twenty-second Ward, who had been drafted. As there was no place in the office for the men to get their meals, this substitute, with others, was marched to a restaurant about two hours afterward, to get supper. While supper was in course of preparation, TAYLOR, the substitute, watched his opportunity and ran off; but one of the guard, JOHN D. SWENTON by name, who had him in charge, was too quick for him, and discharged a pistol, wounding him in the wrist. The bullet then entered the coal-yard No. 682 Eighth-avenue, breaking a chair, tearing a dress coat, &c. The deserter was taken to the United States General Hospital, on Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and it is understood he will lose his arm. Capt. DUNNING thanked the soldier for his vigilance and promptness, and reminded the guard that, as substitutes were frequently professional deserters, it would be well to keep an eye on them hereafter. Yesterday morning the following curious bill was sent in to Capt. DUNNING:

Capt. DUNNING to C. E. ORRACK, coal office, No. 628 Eighth-avenue. Dr.

To value of office chair broken by shot fired at bounty-jumper	$1 50
To cast-iron shovel flattened by same shot	20
To repairing sleeve of dress-coat torn by same shot	50
Total	$2 20

To this bill was appended the following note:

CAPT. DUNNING—*Dear Sir:* If your men had shot the bounty-jumper through the head instead of the wrist, I would have been perfectly satisfied to have pocketed the damages. Please instruct them to do so next time, and I will take the chance of another shot free of charge.

Yours, &c., C. E. ORRACK.

Consecration of a New Synagogue.

The new Synagogue of the Congregation Shaar Hashomajim, (Gate of Heaven), in Rivington-street, between Ludlow and Orchard, was formally consecrated on Friday afternoon. The building, which was erected in 1835, was occupied by a Presbyterian congregation until last November, when it was sold to its present occupants. It has been thoroughly refitted and is finished within in good style, with polycromatic decorations, the chief masses of color being blue, neutral tint and yellow. The Ark, where the Sepherim or scrolls of the Law is kept, is covered with a rich maroon velvet curtain or antependium, heavily fringed and ornamented with gold. On the walls are painted sentences from the Scriptures.

The consecration services commenced by an organ overture, after which a procession consisting of the minister, (Rev. R. LASKER,) the officers of the congregation and others, each carrying one of the scrolls of the law upon its ornamented rollers and in its richly embroidered cover, moved from the vestry room, and knocked at the door, requiring entrance. The assisting minister chanted an answer; the doors were opened; the procession moved slowly up to the platform, and stood there during some chants and responses. The procession then moved thrice around the circuit of the room, the minister at its head, chanting as he went passages from the Psalms in recitative, and with organ accompaniment. With other chants by minister and choir, the scrolls were now solemnly deposited in the Ark; Dr. ADLER offered a prayer in German; a hymn was sung by the choir; Dr. ADLER preached in German; and another hymn, a closing address and benediction in English, by Dr. LILIENTHAL, and the 150th Psalm by the choir, concluded the ceremonies. A very large, respectable, and deeply interested audience was present.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND M'MURRAY.

At the Police Trial-room last week a majority of both complainants and defendants were from Brooklyn.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KUHN, of No. 144 Nassau-street, Brooklyn, preferred a complaint against Sergt. CROW, of the Forty-second Precinct, for ejecting him from Union Hall, at No. 130 Prospect-street, on the evening of the 17th ult. Sergt. CROW and several witnesses said, in defence, that on the evening in question there was a primary election held in Union Hall by rival factions of the Loyal League of Kings County; that the electors were unusually demonstrative, and had formed six lines leading to the ballot-box, each line claiming precedence; that the police necessarily interfered, and required the multitude to stand in a single line, and that, to accomplish this, they were compelled to eject every man that made any objection. Having listened to this explanation, the complainant expressed his entire satisfaction, and withdrew the charge.

On the evening of the 6th ult., Mrs. EMELINE REMSEN, of No. 22 Dominick-street, and her husband, who is steward of the government transport *A. L. Stewart,* were waiting for a car at the intersection of Broadway and Canal-street. Mrs. REMSEN had a bundle of unwashed linen which she had taken from the steamer, and policemen STEPHEN MEAGHER, of the Eighth Ward, observing this, politely asked her what the bundle contained. Her husband, imagining this to be merely an impertinent inquiry, replied that it was not the officer's business, and the latter thereupon took the husband and wife to the Eighth Ward Police Station. They were liberated, of course, on exhibiting the contents of the bundle. The officer, in defence, said that he acted under his orders as laid down in the Police Book of Instructions, and that he performed his delicate duty with reluctance and without unnecessarily wounding the feelings of his prisoners. President ACTON informed Mr. and Mrs. REMSEN that the Board of Police Commissioners had instructed their officers to make precisely the inquiry which officer MEAGHER had made, and he thought that no honest citizen, knowing why the police authorities had made this rule, should object. The complaint was dismissed.

Capt. JOHN H. B. SMITH, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York State Volunteers, resident at No. 190 Lorimer-street, Williamsburgh, appeared against Officer JAMES KEELEY, of the Eighth Ward, alleging that at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult., while he was conversing with a friend at the intersection of Prince and Mercer streets, a ruffian passing, struck his friend, and he called upon the officer to make an arrest; but instead of complying with his request KEELEY ordered himself and friend to move on, and upon their declining so to do took them to the station-house. Officer KEELEY said that he had received special orders to keep the corners clear at night in the neighborhood of Mercer-street, and that he saw no indication that any assault had been committed. Upon this showing President ACTON advised Capt. SMITH to shun Mercer-street at 3 o'clock in the morning, and dismissed the complaint.

Policeman KEELAN, of Brooklyn, was summoned to trial for beating PETER KELLY on the head on the afternoon of the 6th ult. Officer FOX testified that while striving to push back the multitude in Fourteenth-street, on the day of the Union celebration, he observed KELLY foremost and making hostile demonstrations. He pushed KELLY to the rear, and passed on. Officer KEELAN made affidavit that when he reached the spot where KELLY stood there were indications of a riotous spirit, and that KELLY attempted to strike him. Whereupon he used his baton. This complaint also was dismissed.

Mrs. OWEN CALLAHAN, of Hamilton-street, Brooklyn, made a complaint against Policeman MOAKLER, of the Forty-third Precinct, alleging that he had spent nearly an hour in Mrs. SCOTT'S house during his hours of post duty; but the charge appearing to have been trumped up, the Commissioners refused to entertain it.

The board will meet again on Wednesday morning next.

Obituary.

Mr. Joseph BRIDGHAM, formerly of this city, recently died at the residence of his brother-in-law, J H. PATTEN, Esq., at Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. BRIDGHAM, who was the son of Hon. SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM, of Providence, was for many years connected with the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States in this city. He was for fifteen years a commissioner of the United States for this district, and was also for several years Deputy Clerk.

He was one of the first commissioners upon whom was cast by Congress the exercise of functions which had been previously exercised by the United States Judges. Many of the cases which were brought before him were charges against seamen for offences on the high seas, and his patience and kindness, joined with a desire to do justice, and a full sense of the duty which is owed to the law, were often tested in these cases and uniformly stood the test. His decisions in matters brought before him were always thoughtfully arrived at and his determinations were rarely overruled.

He was always affable and courteous. No one who had business with the office can recall a single instance of rudeness or of that pomp of office which is sometimes as offensive as personal incivility. He was emphatically a gentleman, a faithful official, a kind friend, a hearty lover of his country and a true man. Those who were brought in contact with him, will long remember him, and with no unpleasant memories.

Junior Exhibition of the New-York University.

The Junior Exhibition of the New-York University took place on Friday in the large chapel of the institution, in the presence of a large and select audience. Chancellor FERRIS presided. The platform was occupied by Professors JOHNSON, COPELY, MARTIN and BAIRD. HELMSMULLER'S orchestra band was in attendance and performed several beautiful selections.

There were twelve orations on the following subjects:

"The Way to Immortality"—Robert C. Bell, New-York City. "The Patriots Pledge"—David Tim. "Our Anglo-Saxon Forefathers"—Chalmers C. Chapman, Irvington, N. J. "Purified by Fire"—A. W. Hall, New-York City. "'87 and '65"—Asa C. Hendrickson, Hempstead, L. I. "Inspiration"—S. Gedney Keyser, New-York City. "Progress"—James M. Huntting, Jr., Jamaica, L. I. "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"—Maurice Keeber. "Patriotism"—Henry Spelmeyer, Staten Island. "Alexander II."—John Ogle, Jr, Staten Island. "Gen. Sherman"—Isaac F. Ludlam, New York City. "The Smoke of Battle"—Samuel D. Williams, Mineola, L. I.

Many of the speeches were of real merit, and drew forth the hearty applause of the audience. Most of the themes were appropriate to the present crisis, and were treated in a patriotic manner. Several of the orators were rewarded with handsome bouquets from their admirers. The "Webster Prize" was awarded to JOHN OGLE, Jr., of Stapleton, Staten Island.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THIEVES' DEN IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD—ARREST OF A MOTHER AND HER TWO CHILDREN.—Officers LAWSON and TILTON, of the Sixteenth Ward, apprehended ELWOOD and ELIZABETH PLOOMER, children of 15 and 13 years, respectively, and various Eighth-avenue merchants accused the youthful prisoners of theft. The children, on being pressed to make a revelation, disclosed the fact, that under their mother's instruction they had for six months or more made it their business to go together, ostensibly shopping, but really thieving, and that wherever they saw any article which they desired, one engaged a clerk in conversation, while the other committed the larceny. On searching the abode of their mother, Mrs. FANNIE BANSATA, the officers found goods enough to stock a small dry goods-store, which the children had stolen. Mrs. BANSATA also was arrested, and the three were committed by Justice LEDWITH. The products of the children's pilfering are to be taken to the office of the Metropolitan Police Property Clerk, to-day, and may there be seen and claimed by the owners.

CLERK COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.—Messrs. CRANE & ROGERS, dealers in paper, &c., at No. 86 Warren-street, learning recently that J. E. E. LE GRAIS, a young Frenchman who had been employed by them as a clerk, had embezzled about $500 which he had collected from their customers, applied to Capt. GREER; and Officer TILLEY, of the Third Ward, arrested the accused yesterday. On being taken before Justice DOWLING, LE GRAIS confessed that he had not rendered an account of money which he had received from Messrs. WHITE, WHITMORE & Co., of 335 Broadway; WILLIAM H. MURPHY, of No. 14 Barclay-street; MARTIN FERRISON, of No. 83 Murray-street, and others; and that he had contracted debts about town by representing himself to be a member of the house of CRANE & ROGERS. He was committed for examination.

FIRES LAST EVENING.—There were two fires last evening, and it is noteworthy that at both the firemen were prompt in reaching the ground, and vigilant and active in the discharge of their duties. The fire at 9 o'clock destroyed a shed which was used as a stable, and owned by PATRICK DOUGHERTY, of Eleventh-avenue, near Thirty-seventh street. At about 9:30 a fire was discovered in the operating-room in Mr. E. BALCH'S daguerrean gallery, at No. 121 Bowery, and before the firemen could reach the spot with their hose the flames had extended to the rear of Mr. JOHN SHORT'S dyeing establishment, at No. 245 Grand street. The building No. 161 Bowery, which is owned by Mr. C. V. ANDERSON, was damaged to the amount of about $500. Mr. BALCH'S loss, which is covered by insurance, is estimated at $1,000, and Mr. SHORT'S at $500. A deluge of water was thrown into Mr. HOSEA B. PERKINS' carpet store, at No. 123 Bowery, but no damage was done by fire to either the stock or the building. The fire originated in a defective gas-burner.

BROOKES' EXHIBITION AND BALL.—The Academy of Music was very numerously attended on Thursday night, on the occasion of the exhibition of dancing and tableaux by the pupils of BROOKES' Dancing Academy, and the ball which succeeded it. Calcium lights of intense brilliancy were used, for the first time, at the Academy over the entire floor, forming immense shadow dances, and also illuminating the tableaux. The effect was splendid, and the whole affair was a decided success, alike creditable to the pupils and to Mr. BROOKES. GRAFULLA'S two bands gave the music, and GEORGE ALLES led the orchestra for the exhibition. Prof. CLARK furnished the calcium lights.

WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Rev. Dr. CLARK delivered his lecture on "Rome and Naples," before the pupils of this school on Friday afternoon. The doctor gave an interesting description of the various works of art and antiquity which adorn the imperial city. The doctor illustrated by many interesting incidents the customs and manners of the Neapolitans, concluding with a visit to Pompeii, Herculaneum and Mount Vesuvius. It was a delightful treat to the pupils. After the thanks of the pupils had been tendered to Dr. CLARK, the Misses BULKLEY sang a duet, and a pupil read an original composition on "Switzerland and Lombardy."

YOUNG RUFFIANS IN THE BOWERY.—SALADIN KLINE was beaten on the head with lager-bier glasses, yesterday morning, in his son's saloon, at No. 196 Bowery, by WM. WILLIAMS and JAMES MILLER, young men of about 22, with whom he had had a dispute. When taken from the floor, to which the ruffians had prostrated him, he was unconscious, and it was feared that he had sustained mortal injuries. Officer CORRY, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested WILLIAMS and MILLER, and they were committed by Justice MANSFIELD.

PERSONAL.—Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, accompanied by his wife and daughter, sailed for Europe yesterday morning, in the *City of London.* The party were in high spirits and looked remarkably well. A large concourse of friends were present to bid Mr. Wood farewell. Mr. WOOD will make a tour of Ireland, Switzerland and the Holy Land, and will return in the Fall.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There were in this institution, yesterday, 239 patients. During the week 45 were admitted, 45 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 2 died.

WAR DEPARTMENT SPECIAL AGENCY.—Col BAKER went to Washington yesterday.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE MCCLASKY CASE IN THE BROOKLYN COURT.—The case of HANNAH BIRDSALL against ISAAC D. MCCLASKY, which has been on trial in the City Court for several days past, and which has created a considerable amount of interest, was brought to a close yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict for plaintiff in the amount of $1,000. The suit was brought for $10,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received by plaintiff in her own parlor in October last, while defendant was attempting to commit personal violence. The evidence in this case was of a most contradictory character, the witnesses for the defendant flatly contradicting those of the plaintiff.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The April term of this court will be held on Monday next, the 3d inst. Issues of fact will be tried by the jury during the first and fourth weeks, and all other issues will be tried the third week. Notes of issue for the May term should be filed on or before Saturday, May 23. The calendar for Monday will be Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, 7, 8, and 12 to 24 inclusive.

Evening Exchange.

$70,000	Amer. Gold...	153⅞	100	Reading R........	29¾
20,000	do.......s3	153	500	M. S. & N. I.......	53¼
30,000	do.......s3	153⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R......s30	94
20,000	do..........	153½	200	do.........s3	97
15,000	do..........	153¾	100	do.........	96⅜
60,000	do..........	153½	1100	Pittsburgh........	55
20,000	do..........	153⅝	300	do.........s3	55
30,000	do.......s3	153⅞	200	do.........s3	54¾
40,000	do.......s3	153¾	300	Chic. & R. I.......	85¾
4,000	U. S. 5-20s, Old		300	do.........	86
	Issue....	105¾	100	do.........	86⅛
18,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s....	91⅝	100	Chi. & N. W......	22¾
200	N. Y. Cen..........	88¾	100	C. & N. W. Pr...s3	50⅝
100	do..........	88⅜	400	do.........	50⅛
300	do.......s3	88⅝	50	do.........	50¼
200	do.......b10	88⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C......	83⅜
100	Erie Railway.....	54	100	do.........	83
700	do..........	54¼	400	do.........	82¾
100	do..........	54⅛	350	Cum. Coal Co.....	37
600	do..........	54⅜	300	Quick. M. Co......	63⅜
400	do.......s3	54⅛	400	Mariposa Min......	15
400	do..........	54⅜	100	do.......s30	15
200	do.......s3	54⅜	300	do.........	15¼
200	do.......s4	54⅜	100	do.........	15¼
1300	Hudson R. R......	95¾	100	do.......b3	15⅛
100	do.......s3	95⅛	500	do.......b3	15⅛
300	do..........				

Gold and Stocks very strong and active. Gold, after the call, sold up to 154, and at the close of the report—9½ o'clock—selling at 154.

[Advertisement.]

OUR GREAT INVENTORS—Fulton, Stevenson, Davy, Gottenburg, Archimedes, Daguerre, Morse, Whitney, Arkwright, Watt, with portraits and descriptions. Also, Major-Gen. Terry, Miss Butt, Baron Cuyler, Herschel, Newton, Buffon, Howard, Buxton, Combe, Eustache, Gottfried, Burnett in his comic Physiognomy, with 40 Illustrations. EYE GLANCES ON BROADWAY—Illustrated; Color of Eyes, Blue, Brown, Black, Hazel. CHOICE OF OCCUPATION, or Pursuits in Life; Temperaments; Color Blindness; Noses. REPORTERS AND REPORTING—With Portraits of MEMORY WOODFALL and JAMES PERRY. PSYCHOLOGY—A Lunatic's Experience; Ride among the Stars; Visiting Jupiter; Body Life and Soul Life. ETHNOLOGY—Nature in History; Climate and Color; North and South; Mixing the Races. OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS—Matrimony; A Lesson for Wives; Marrying for Show. With 57 engraved Illustrations, in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for APRIL—a Double Number. Only 20 cents, by first post, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 1—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.* Mon. Joseph Welter and wife, and Mme. Gabrile Welter, of Paris; Mrs. E. L. Scharffenorth, New-York; Mrs Hoiston, Miss Anne Scharffenorth, Mr. and Mrs. T. Perry and 3 children, Miss C. Shepard, R. J. Manning, wife and 3 children, London, C. W.; James Baremore, George R. Jones, Edward Hasbuck, A. Gaudet, L. M. Blanchet, Antonio Vega, Mrs. A. M. Tomlinson, 3 children and nurse, G. Weston and wife, Miss Weston, of New-York; H. Kopp, W. H. Boyd, John C. Ryle, A. Fowler, J. Furner, Mr. Bigg, of Montreal; Thos. Kerr, wife, 5 children and nurse, of Hamilton; Fernando Wood and wife, Miss Wood, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Ferrel, Hamilton; Mrs. Ewing, Miss Prince, Mrs. H. Cary, Mrs. Thos. Gill and servant, New-York; Mrs. and Miss Grant, Philadelphia; J. McFarland and wife, W. Dare and Mrs. S. Dare, Richard Bannon, Hugh S. McLess, John Ronalds and wife, F. B. Peabody, S. H Colbourne and H. S Colbourne, Paul Volck, H. D. Tomlinson, Mr. Turner, C. F. A. Hinrichs, James Thompson, E. Hirschild, Joseph Howard, wife and child, N. G. Carnes, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—Hanlon Brothers, Mr. Hart, Mr. Spaulding and son, Mrs. E. Parker, Mrs. Walker, Miss B. Dunham, Jeannie Cohn, Miss Kuhn, Mr. Vayson, B. S. Mearitz, E. S. Benedict, F. A. Barney, Dr. Mackie, E. Charles, Mrs. Col. Buchanan and servant, A. A. Howell, C. G. Hobart, B. Hobart, M. Weil, Mrs. Shepard, child and servant, Mrs. H. Fuller and servant, S. Mackin, Mrs. P. P. Sargent, J. Karney, Rev. Dr. Thrall, H. Sarony, F. C. Requa, J. W. Buker and lady, Mrs. Col. Baker, P. Simms, Mr. Koontz, W. H. Ryan, James T. Brady, A. Duthill, A. Marquez, S. Saloshin, Chas. Kock, P. Falen, R. Freedman and family, Mrs. Watier, M. Kellogg, J. Christianson, Mrs. Friedly, J. Buman, J. Bunker, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Fung Shuey, from New-Orleans—Miss M. Madden, S. P. Dannies, Charles Finlay, F. Uffner, J. Fenton, Jr., Mrs Merrill, Mrs. Major Mudgett, Mrs. E. J Walker, A. C. Windall, Mrs. J. B. Clement, John Hurley, Daniel Hurley, Mrs. C. Walker, Henry E. Pike, Capt. A. Grindall, W. S. Wright, G. W. Hulse, C. Fishel, Capt. Norton.

In U. S. steam transport America, from Morehead City, N. C.—Capt. C. B. Reese and servant, C. W. Garretson, Capt. E. P. Pearson and servant, Lieut. N. M. Brayton, Capt. R. W. Smith, E. W. Johnson, Capt. P. Wrocherty, and 25 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 42 | Sun sets.... 6 25 | Moon sets..12 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 19 | Gov. Island.. 1 08 | Hell Gate.. 2 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 1.

Cleared.

Steamships City of London, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; United Kingdom, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, F. McDonald; Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans, J. A. Rayner; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Sea Gull, Fish, Washington, E. Bynner; George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Havana, Green, Havana, T. Ascencio; Kingfisher, Rector, Washington, E. Bynner.

Steamers Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick & Co.; Lucy Ellis, ——, City Point, Benner & Brown; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Fanny Fenton, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steam yacht Octavie, (Br.,) Dayton, Norfolk, McAndrew & Wann.

Ships Confidence, Johnston, Glasgow, W. & A. Nelson; Thornton, Wells, Fortress Monroe, Williams & Guion.

Barks Persia, Holm, Riga, W. Ropes & Co.; Pania, (Br.,) Bell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Brigs Waltham, Wiley, Boston, H. W. Land & Co.; Lucy Haywood, (Br.,) Wilson, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton; A. H. Curtis, Merriman, Matanzas, Baxter & Merrill; Lady Washington, (Br.,) Morrison, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Eunice, (Br.,) Munroe, Arroyo, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Mountain Home, Phillips, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.; R. R. Lane, Lane, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Ellen Louise, Reeves, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; O. P. Binns, Leek, City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght; M. Monson, Jr., Dayton, Georgetown, D. C., Baker & Dayton; Wild Rover, Lufkin, Boston, J. A. Stetson; Gen. Scott, Roath, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ellicott, Duncan, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; Dacotah, Patridge, Key West, Benner & Brown; Ned Sumpter, Lord, Philadelphia, E. H Kreemer; J. F. Farland, Avery, Fortress Monroe, A. Abbott; A. Y. Burgess, Thompson, Newbern, Van Brunt & Slaght; G. P. Halleck, Petty, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Wild Hunter, Hatfield, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Abco, Wilmington, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans March 25, with mdse and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced heavy weather most of the passage. The transport Merrimac, Sampson, arrived out. Left ships Benj. Adams, Merchant and Harriet on the bar. Bark Union, Ulmer, from Boston, arrived 25th. The steamship Guiding Star was to leave next day for New-York.

U. S. steam transport America, Clift, Morehead City, N. C., 2 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Baltic, Gray, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Dudley Buck, Merryman, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Falcon, Howes, Baltimore 40 hours, to E. Bynner.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

Ship White Eagle, (of London,) Williams, Foo Chow Dec. 15, with teas to Thayer & Peabody. Was 13 ds. to Angier, 51 ds. to Cape of Good Hope, 61 ds to St. Helena; crossed the equator in lon W. on the 71st day. In the latitude of the N. E. trades, experienced strong breezes from N. N. W., driving the ship to 61 W. lon., while in the parallel of from 16 20 N.; was 4 ds. in between lat. 26 and 32, and 69 and 70 W., with calms and variable winds; was also 6 ds. between lat. 34 and 35 N., and 73 73 W.; experienced a succession of heavy gales from the N. and N. W.; was off Barnegat March 30, and forced to heave to; at noon, the weather being intensely thick, with continued rain, not being able to see ahead at all; this weather continued, with the wind S. E. and E. till the 31st, at 7 P. M., when the wind shifted to the W., when it cleared off, and we were able to proceed on our course. Between lon. of 8 and 12 N., experienced frequent showers of stuff resembling guano, or red dust, covering the ship from truck to dead eyes. (The Br. bark Bonnie Lassie, which arrived at this port last week, experienced similar showers in the same latitudes.) Jan. 24, lat. 30 30 S., lon. 51 E., saw a large comet, having a very brilliant appearance, at an altitude of 10 degrees, bearing S. W. by W. ½ W.; saw it every night till Feb. 2, when it was lost sight of in lat. 34 30 S., lon. 26 30 E., having attained an altitude of 45 degrees, on the same bearing. Dec. 28, in Straits of Sunda, spoke Am. bark Falcon, from Amoy for New-York; Br. bark Ariadne, Shanghai for Liverpool; Br. ship Delhi, from Shanghai, for London.

Brig Ellen, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Wilson, Bermuda 14 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Had strong westerly winds the whole passage.

Brig Los Amigos, (of Belize, Hond.,) Lind, Para 28 ds., with and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr Thos. Bayley, (Br.,) McConnell, Halifax 15 ds., with fish and oats to T. S. Whitman.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Ellsworth, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Unexpected, (Br.,) Lamson, St. John, N. B., 28 ds., with oats and barley to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Gen. Peavy, Armstrong, Lubec 6 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Rollins, Parsons, St. Andrew's, N. B., 10 ds., with timber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Silas Wright, Seamen, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Cameo, Elwell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Drinkwater, Providence.

Schr. Defiance, Nash, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.

Below.

Bark Wm. Wilson.

Brig Ponvert.

Also, several other vessels, unknow

Sailed.

Steamships City of London, Borussia, United Kingdom, Havana, Octavia, George Cromwell, Evening Star, Savannah, Josephine.

Ships Daniel Draper, Vanguard, Siam, New World, Alex Marshall, Confidence, Grahams Polly.

Barks Golden Fleece, A. Lewis, Pride of the Sea, Falcon, La Plata, Cienfuegos, Harriet Livesley, Jessie Campbell.

Brigs Merrima, Rosetta, Atlanta, Acquidnac, Osprey, Fardiner, Zero, George D Richardson, Excelsior, C. C. Colson, Acadia, Camilla, Relief, Bachelor, Pollux.

Schooners M Bowdon, D. C. Hulse, Stetson, Matron, S. Myran, Pioneer, Presto, Mary Harris, Lexington, B. Hart, D. S. Rayles, S S. Lee, Helen Mar, Mercy Taylor, Edwin Watson, Coast Pilot, A. Johnson, Harriet Thorn, C. F. Housman, W. H. Cesner, Washington, Gen. Marion, W. R. Genn, C. D. Endicott; B. Webster, A. Van Clief, M. A. Larremore, R. D. Hart, Fleetwood.

From Quarantine—At 8 A. M., steamship Colorado. Ship Jeremiah Thompson.

Spoken, &c.

Borneo—Am. ship, Penang, for Boston, 50 ds. out, Jan. 29, lat. 31 S., lon. 38.

Canarius—Span. steamer Havana, for Cadiz, (supposed,) March 20, lat. 31, lon. 69.

Carrie M.—Br. brig, London, for Pernambuco, Feb. 28, lat. 4 N., lon. 26.

Clara Babuyan—Br. bark, Shanghai, for New-York, Feb. 3, lat. 35 S., lon. 20 E.

Diligentia—Br. ship, Shanghai, for London, 39 ds. out, Jan. 19, lat 25 S., lon. 59 E.

Esparanza—Br. brig, Newcastle, for Pernambuco, Feb. 27, lat. 3 N., lon. 25 08.

Early Dawn—Br. bark, London, for Singapore, Jan. 8, lat. 12 S., lon. 90 E.

Falcon—Br. bark, Corea, for Liverpool, March 18, lat. 15, lon. 46 W.

Florence Peters—bark, Cardenas, for New-York, March 28, lat. 34 18, lon. 74 10.

Jane—Br. ship, Liverpool, for Havana, March 13, lat. 18 28, lon. 57 39.

Morning Star—Br. ship, strg. S., March 1, lat. 5 47, lon. 29 W.

Michel—Fr. ship, Coringa Bay, for Marseilles, Feb. 3, lat. 3 S., lon. 20 E.

Nabob—Fr. ship, Mozambique, for Marseilles, Feb. 16, lat. 13 S., lon. 9 37 W.

Sophie—Swed. ship, Java, for Amsterdam, 63 ds. out, going into St. Helena, Feb. 14.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 255, April 1, 1865.
72, 2, 67, 16, 29, 62, 21, 47, 26, 13, 46, 28.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 256, April 1, 1865.
22, 17, 4, 38, 52, 35, 24, 54, 11, 25, 53, 19, 50.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 155, April 1, 1865.
72, 78, 18, 38, 68, 69, 1, 52, 10, 70, 51, 7.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 156, April 1, 1865.
3, 29, 35, 2, 70, 77, 44, 36, 57, 54, 47, 40, 31.
LIBRARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 1, April 1, 1865.
28, 8, 46, 55, 16, 23, 63, 74, 30, 14, 58, 34.
LIBRARY—CLASS No. 2, April 1, 1865.
66, 55, 31, 62, 65, 12, 5, 29, 21, 36, 20, 17, 63.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. Drawings sent.
J. CLUTE, Broker's office, No. 176 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.
(Between Franklin and Leonard sts.)
Will offer on MONDAY, April 3, at Retail,
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION,
including all the novelties of the season.
SILKS in great variety, BLACK and COLORED.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES, GINGHAMS,
POPLINS for TRAVELING DRESSES.
DRESS GOODS, from 25c. to $1, being about the cost in GOLD.
500 Pieces Best Style AMERICAN DELAINES, 25c.
350 Best Style FAST-COLORED PRINTS, 20c.
200 4-4 FINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, only 20c.
LINENS, QUILTS, TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS.
100 Pieces 4-4 SHAKER FLANNELS, 50c., worth 80c.
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, of SILK and CLOTH, NEW STYLES.
KID GLOVES, the largest assortment in the city.
UNDRESSED KID, only $1, worth $1 50.
DRESSED KID, $1 50, worth $2 per pair.
BEST QUALITY KID, imported, $2.
ALSO,
1,000 Doz LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN, about the COST in GOLD.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AT A MASS MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., it was unanimously resolved that the members be notified to attend a meeting THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Centre Market, to devise measures for the relief of the drafted members of the regiment. Punctual attendance is requested.

Lieut. REMAN APPLEBY, C'm'n.
GEO. A. J. NORMAN, Secretary.